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The Bombay Chronicle

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1938

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Recall Of Pondicherry Governor

End Of Barrage Assessment Controversy

Sequel To Talks With Jairamdas & Gidwani

Communique To Be Issued To-day For Governor's Approval

KARACHI, July 31.

THE "UNITED PRESS" IS AUTHORITATIVELY INFORMED THAT THE SIND GOVERNMENT HAVE DECIDED THIS MORNING TO POSTPONE THE OPERATION OF BARRAGE ASSESSMENT FOR ONE YEAR.

The Ministry made surrender to the Congress last night when they met Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and had full nine hours discussion. As a result of this prolonged discussion the Premier agreed to act according to the Congress resolutions and prevent their fall.

The Ministers and the Revenue Commissioner are meeting since this noon for drafting a communique which will be placed before the Governor for approval. His Excellency has consented to this course because he is anxious to settle the ministerial tangle before he flies to England to-morrow

The communique is expected to be issued to-morrow in this regard.

"We looked like caged birds for one month but hope to be free now to resume our activities" observed Pir Illahibux. Revenue Minister, to a "United Press" representative this morning.

It is understood that after the situation returns to normal, the number of Ministers will be increased to six.—United Press.

Australia Beat Mexico

KANSAS CITY: July 30.—In the Davis Cup America Zone, in the first round, Australia beat Mexico by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS

Daladier On Their Steady Improvement

PARIS, July 31.

"The dangerous problems that threatened us until very recently have been surmounted by the application of a policy of firmness blended with moderation", declared M. Daladier speaking at the National Wine Festival at Avignon.

"Our efforts", he said, "gained in efficiency through close collaboration with the British nation. From the April conversations in London to the visit of the King and Queen to France our understanding has become steadily closer and more cordial.—Reuter.

Over 1,500 applications have been received for eight posts of Assistant Managers of the Court of Wards, United Provinces. The applicants include people with foreign qualifications.

EIGHT REBELS KILLED

Patrol Troops Capture Four After Battle With Gang

HAIFA, July 31.

Eight rebels were killed and fifteen, it is believed, wounded and four captured after a battle, in which patrolling troops were surrounded by a large gang early this morning at the foot of Mount Gilboa, near Nazareth. Three-hundred rounds of ammunition and four rifles were captured.

A Jewess was killed and eleven passengers injured when a bomb was thrown on a Jewish bus at Haifa in the morning.—Reuter.

REBELS BOMBARD REPUBLICAN POSITIONS

SARAGOSSA, July 31.

Gen. Franco's batteries at dawn launched a heavy bombardment on the Republican forces holding South Bank of the Ebro around Gandesa and the pressure intensified as the day continued. The Nationalists were throwing heaviest forces against the Republican concentrations on the right wing, and it is claimed that the bitterly contested progress was steadily maintained throughout the morning. Artillery and Infantry, supported by the aircraft, after destroying the bridges built by the Republicans during the night, then initiated a withering bombardment on Republican positions.—Reuter.

NAZIS INCREASE COMPANY TAX

BERLIN, July 31.

The Company Tax, which remarkably assisted the sore-pressed Treasury, will be increased from 30 per cent. to 35 in 1939 and to 40 in 1939 and 1940. For the two last named years it is expected to yield 2,000 million marks annually.—Reuter.

Nehru's Diplomacy Succeeds

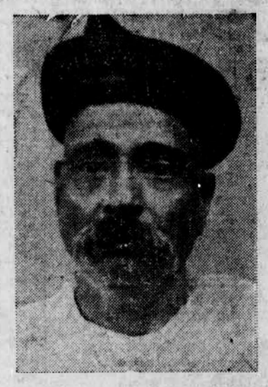
Echo Of French Colonial Maladministration

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 31.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD, BEFORE LEAVING FOR NORMANDIE, PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, IN COMPANY WITH MR. KRISHNA MENON, HAD LONG TALKS WITH SOME OF THE FRENCH CABINET MINISTERS AND OTHER POLITICIANS, ON THE QUESTION OF FRENCH COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION. MR. MENON CARRIED WITH HIM DETAILED INFORMATION ABOUT MALADMINISTRATION IN PONDICHERRY, WHERE, AT PRESENT, RUTHLESS REPRESSION EXISTS. MINISTERS AND OTHER FRENCH POLITICIANS WERE SHOCKED AT LEARNING THE DETAILS SUPPLIED BY MR. NEHRU AND MR. MENON.

AS A RESULT OF THESE REVELATIONS THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT HAVE RECALLED THE PRESENT GOVERNOR OF PONDICHERRY. HE WILL BE SUCCEEDED IMMEDIATELY BY MONSIEUR BONVIN.



LOK. B. G. TILAK, WHOSE DEATH ANNIVERSARY IS CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT INDIA TO-DAY.

MYSORE AND FEDERATION

Discussion On Question Of Entry

BANGALORE, July 30.

Problems connected with the entry of Mysore State into Federation are, it is understood, discussed at a special meeting held at the Chamber of the Dewan of Mysore.

Among those present were Sir Mirza Ismail, Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. N. Madhava Rao, Dewan Bahadur K. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, Dewan Bahadur K. Matthan, Mr. K. V. Anantharaman and Mr. N. S. Subba Rao.—United Press.

Hope For Clipper Not Yet Given Up

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.

Pan-American Airways state they have not given up the hope for the Clipper. They press the belief that the oil mentioned in an earlier message might have been dumped for emergency landing.—Reuter's Special.

Lest We Forget:

LOK. TILAK DEATH ANNIVERSARY TO-DAY

The B. P. C. C. has arranged the following programme for the celebration of the 18th Anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak to-day (Monday):—

7-30 a.m. (S. T.): Procession to start from Congress House and terminate at Chaupatty near the Tilak statue.

Procession will be led by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C.

8 a.m. (S. T.): Flag-Salutation at Chaupatty.

8-15 a.m. (S. T.): Garlanding the Statue on behalf of the B. P. C. C. and other institutions.

6-30 p.m. (S. T.): Public meeting at the Congress House. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside and Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Home Member Bombay Government, Sjt. B. S. Sukthankar, Smt. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. D. D. Sathe and others will speak.

League Council Resolves To Observe "Palestine Day"

August 26 Fixed To Enter Countrywide Protests

JINNAH ON DANGER OF BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS AS RETALIATORY MEASURE

NEW DELHI, July 31.

THE COUNCIL OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE DISCUSSED THE PALESTINE SITUATION AT GREAT LENGTH, AND PASSED A RESOLUTION TO SEND A DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND AND PALESTINE AND APPOINTED A SUB-COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER WHAT OTHER STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN EFFECTIVELY TO HELP THE ARABS IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE JEWS.

Boycott Of British Goods

It is understood that proposals were put forward for the immediate boycott of British goods and the surrendering of titles by the titled people of the community, but they did not find favour with the majority of the House. Speeches strongly condemning British policy in Palestine were made.

Palestine Day

THE COUNCIL DECIDED TO OBSERVE PALESTINE DAY AND FIXED AUGUST 26 FOR THAT PURPOSE, REQUESTING LEAGUE ORGANISATIONS TO HOLD PROTEST MEETINGS.

"PALESTINE DAY."

After three hours' heated discussion of the Palestine question the Council of the All-India Muslim League passed a resolution moved by Mr. Jinnah that "Palestine Day" be observed throughout India on August 26, and requesting all Muslim League organisations to hold meetings condemning the "unjust, repressive and inhuman" policy pursued by the British Government and praying for the complete success of the Arabs in their honourable and just struggle for the freedom of the country.

DEPUTATION ABROAD.

The Council further resolved to appoint a Committee consisting of the following members to consider the question of sending an influential deputation abroad specially to Palestine and England, and directed the committee to consider the ways and means by which effective pressure could be brought to bear on the British Government and also to advise the Council regarding the question of the boycott of British goods:—

The personnel of the committee is: Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Aziz Ahmedkhan, Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan, Mr. Abdul Rehman Siddiqi, Maulana Qudubuddin Abdulwali, Maulana Hazarat Mohani and Maulana Mazharuddin.

By another resolution the Council condemned the unjust action of the Frontier Government in imposing a collective fine of Rs. 2,500 on the residents of Mayar, in Mardan District, as a punitive measure following the murder of several people there and appealing to the Frontier Government to rescind its decision forthwith.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

The Council passed another resolution to the effect that the proposed scheme of the Congress for a Constituent Assembly was not acceptable to it, as it was considered positively detrimental to the interests of the Muslims.

Before concluding its two day sitting, the Council resolved that the explanation, sent in by the President of the Delhi Provincial League in connection with the complaints against it at the Calcutta meeting, be referred to the Working Committee. The meeting also resolved to refer to the resolution of the Delhi Provincial League expelling Khan Bahadur Haji Rashid Ahmed from membership, along with other connected matters to the Working Committee.

It is understood that when the Palestine situation was under consideration a hot controversy raged over the proposals to boycott British goods and resign titles. The sponsors of these proposals held that only by adopting drastic measures like these they might be able to force the British Government to change its present policy towards the Arabs in Palestine.

NO LURE OF TITLES NOW!

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah explained that if they adopted the boycott proposal, they should not implement it indiscreetly. They should boycott only those British goods which would not commercially ruin Muslim businessmen. As regards the proposal to surrender titles, Mr. Jinnah is understood to have said that titled people did no longer command the same respect as they did hitherto. He thought that the practice of conferring titles would soon die a natural death, as titles had now ceased to have their old charm. He, however, assured the meeting that he would stand by whatever decision was taken by the Council on these questions.—A.P.

(WORKING COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS ON PAGE 12.)

Huq's Supporters Out For Trouble?

CHARGE AGAINST BENGAL CONGRESS LEADERS

Open Conflict, Clash And Bloodshed Threatened

CALCUTTA, July 31.

Thousands of workers from the Jute Mill areas and docks assembled this evening at the foot of the Ochterlony monument and held a rally in support of the Huq Ministry. The crowd consisted mostly of Mussalmans, who came in processions parading the main thoroughfares of the city, shouting pro-Ministerial slogans.

After the rally there was a meeting under the presidentship of Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury, M. L. C. Excitement ran high at the meeting, when speeches were made attacking the Congress authority in Bengal and particularly the President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

CHARGE AGAINST CONGRESS?

The meeting adopted resolutions expressing confidence in the Huq Ministry, appreciating the work of Agrarian reform put in by the Ministry in connection with the Bengal Tenancy Law Amendment Bill, and condemning the attitude of the Congress "in falsely maligning the present Ministry at every opportunity."

THE MEETING WARNED THE CONGRESS LEADERS OF BENGAL THAT THE RESULT OF THEIR POLICY WOULD BE "OPEN CONFLICT AND CLASH BETWEEN HOSTILE PARTIES AND CONSEQUENT RIOT AND BLOODSHED. THE WHOLE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHICH WILL REST ON BENGAL CONGRESS LEADERSHIP."—A. P.

Japanese-Soviet Troops Clash

RELIEF FOR 'QUAKE VICTIMS

Ramkrishna Ashram's Efforts

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 29.

Swamiji Atmaswarupanandji and Mr. Sumant V. Kothary, president and Hon. Secretary respectively of the Ramkrishna Ashram, "Seva-Mandal"—Rajkot, have left by early morning train this day, for Paliad, where deplorable calamity is reported to be existing owing to recent earthquake damage. It is reported that after the well-to-do classes vacated the town, the poor classes of people are taking shelter under temporary huts, but there is scarcity of food and fodder.

The Swamiji and Mr. Kothary have gone to make thorough inquiry on the spot and open relief work, in accordance with the necessity. The public are cordially requested to send funds, if it is officially announced that relief work has been started, to the President at Rajkot.

GERMANY WINS IN DAVIS CUP

BERLIN, July 31.

In the Davis Cup Henkel (Germany) beat Pallada (Yugoslavia) 6-3, 7-5, 6-1. Germany wins by three matches to one.—Reuter.

Trouble In Manchukuo

But Tokio Spokesman Holds It Local Incident

TOKIO, July 31.

Japanese-Manchukuo troops to-day drove Soviet troops from the disputed Changkufeng hill and from Shaotsaoping on the Soviet-Manchukuo border thus completely restoring these territories to Manhmukuo states a Kwantung Army Communique issued at Hsinking.

The communique adds that last night a unit of the Soviet troops supported by tanks attacked the Japanese-Manchukuo border patrols under cover of artillery fire from Changkufeng, whereupon the Japanese-Manchukuo patrols took up the challenge and ejected the Soviets who, it is believed, suffered some casualties.

Meanwhile, the Soviet artillery at Paishihtung near Changkufeng bombarded the villages of Kojo Sozan in North Korea.

LOCAL INCIDENT.

A Tokio message says:—

A number of Japanese soldiers were killed and wounded in the border incident according to a Japanese War Office spokesman, who declared that they considered the whole affair a local incident, of which there had been thirty to forty in last seven months.

HE ADDED: "WE HAVE RECOVERED THE MANCHUKUO TERRITORY, AND IF THE SOVIET SHOULD ATTEMPT FURTHER INVASION, THEY MUST EXPECT SEVERER TREATMENT."

FIGHTING LASTS 6 HOURS.

The fighting for the occupation of both the hills lasted for six hours.

A communique issued by the Korean army in Seoul states that the Soviet troops suffered 200 casualties including 30 dead. The Japanese-Manchukuo casualties have not yet been determined, but it is stated that 11 Soviet tanks and a few mountain and machine-guns have been captured.—Reuter.

TOKIO DEMARCHE TO MOSCOW

TOKIO, July 31.

Instructions have been sent to Mr. Shigemitsu in Moscow to protest in connection with the ugly clash on the Soviet-Manchukuo border this morning. This is the latest development in the incident, which has caused profound sensation in Tokio. To-day's demarche followed an emergency consultation between the War Minister, Itagaki, and the Foreign Office.

It is felt that any Soviet attempt to re-occupy the disputed territory will precipitate a far more serious clash, though Japanese circles consider that tactical considerations will prevent the Soviet taking action on a large scale in the Chang Ku Feng area, where they are liable to be isolated in a narrow strip of land with the sea at their back.—Reuter.

MOSCOW ADMITS CLASH

MOSCOW, July 31.

Authoritative circles admit "exchange of shots near Chang Ku Feng" but say that details are not known.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRANCO'S NEW OFFENSIVE

SARAGOSSA, July 31.

General Franco has launched a big offensive to recover the ground lost near Grandesa, and claims that it is steadily progressing.—Reuter.

NATIONALISTS' RESISTANCE OVERCOME

BARCELONA, July 31.

A communique states that notwithstanding the fact that the Nationalists have received reinforcements on the Ebro front the Republicans are overcoming the Nationalists' firm resistance.

Republican 'planes bombed four Nationalist warships South of Valencia, and claim that they saw four bombs explode on a destroyer.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

28. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Hindu widow or a virgin 16 to 20 of age, for a young Gujarati Hindu of 35 years. Apply Box No. 10583 "Bombay Chronicle."

A young Saraswat Businessman wants a suitable match of same caste. Write to the Box No. 10585, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For two young lady graduates, Brahmin or Khatri youngmen between 32-36 years with European qualifications well settled in life. Apply Box No. 10581, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Experienced and Influential persons to work as Branch Secretaries. Salary Rs. 75. Inter class fare. T.A. Rs. 2|8|- per day. Apply stating experience, business put in to the Kurukshetra Insurance Co., Ltd., Delhi. (10569)

Wanted a 1st class Mechanic as an Erector & Fitter for British Somaliland. Salary Rs. 200|- p.m. free quarters, free 2nd class passage both ways, 3 years agreement. Candidates with exceptionally good experience and credentials should only apply with copies of testimonials to Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Agents: Br. Somaliland Protectorate, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1. (9140)

52. TO BE LET.

To Let—At Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation, large airy residential and office flats, also special 2-bedroom flats, fully equipped with unique westerly situation and most up-to-date shops. Apply Manager on premises. (10594)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let one airy, comfortable Flat on the second floor to vegetarian Hindus, one shop with godown and two motor garages at Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, Apply Maganlal Mehta, Top Floor or 'phone No. 28126. (10596)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Bandra, Near Station, Turner Road. "Daulat House" large shops. Rupees 50|- single 25|- Top Rooms Rs. (10595)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

WANTED

immediately a Gujrati knowing L.C.P.S. LADY DOCTOR. Apply stating age, experience, caste and least salary expected together with copies of testimonials to THE HOME MEMBER, Wankaner State Council, Wankaner, Kathiawar. (9134)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1938, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

R. I. ROWJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 30th July, 1938. (9138)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of one new "Monotype" Composing Machine with electric and necessary fount equipment for sizes, 8, 11 and 12 point delivered at the Government Printing Press, Peshawar. The delivery and erection to be completed within three months from date of order. Tenders which must include cost of erection of machine and instruction to operators should be sent to the undersigned by name—in sealed cover—and should reach him within a fortnight of publication of this notice.

S. F. GRANT,
Manager,
Government Stationery and Printing Department,
N. W. F. Province, Peshawar. 9139.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of Wireless Operator for the College of Engineering, Poona, on the scale of pay of Rs. 90-5|2-140, which is liable to revision. Applications must reach the Principal of the College not later than 11th August, 1938. Intending candidates will be supplied with the form of application and the memo of information regarding qualifications duties of the post, conditions of service etc. on application to the Principal.

SHIV NARAYAN,
Principal,
College of Engineering,
Poona.
28|7|38. (9135)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Rao's Tailoring College (Pioneer and Premier Institution). No Branches. Special "Full Course" (54 garments) for Rs. 205 with practical tailoring. 109, Gaywadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (10588)

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Motor Driving Taught Perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 10589, "Bombay Chronicle."

Motor driving taught. Expert tuition to test Standard on dual control cars by oldest Training School in India. Also Mechanism courses. Terms very moderate. Write for prospectus to French Motor Car Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay (8625)

468. FRUITS & VEGETABLES

Advance Essential: Mangoes, Lichis and miscellaneous grafts and flower plants at cheapest cost. Graft catalogue free. Superintendent, Universal Nursery, Laheriasarai, Darbhanga. (10582)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Gujarat Furniture Works. Quality Furniture in modern style. Showroom and Factory, Charni Road, Girgaum. 'Phone 25498. (10571)

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.

RATE CIRCULARS

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Foreign Rate Circular No. 4 of 1938, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the

Chief Traffic Manager,
Bombay, or Stations. (9142)

NOTICE

This is to notify that Mr. DWARKADAS PATEL has willingly left for tour. The Public is hereby warned and restricted against entering into transactions of any nature with him. Still however, anybody enters into any transaction, it will be exclusively at his risk and cost.

J. H. PATEL. (10598)

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB

3 Per Cent. BONDS, 1958.

Issue Price Rs. 98-8-0 per cent.

Open on 3rd August, 1938 for One Day only

Subscriptions will be received in the form of CASH only.

The Loan will be CLOSED as soon as a total of approximately Rs. 1 Crore is reached, and in any case not later than close of business on the 3rd August 1938.

Applications will be received at the Offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras and at the Branches of the Imperial Bank of India in the Punjab.

Full particulars can be obtained at any of the abovementioned offices. (9130)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS., LTD.

Allotment Letter LOST OR MISLAID

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Allotment Letter bearing No. 12166 in respect of two share(s) numbered 550994 to 550995 of the Associated Cement Companies, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. B. Umrao Singh has been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the Share Certificate for the said Share(s).

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter and|or having any claim to the said shares should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at Esplanade House, Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the Share Certificate if they think fit.

Dated this 1st day of August 1938.

B. UMRAO SINGH,
Late Council Secy.
Jodhpur State. (10599)

NOTICE.

THE COURT RECEIVER and Receiver appointed in suit No. 1743 of 1937 (Ratilal Maganlal & Co. vs. Kantilal Bhagwanji S. Gohil) will sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest of the deceased Bhagwanji S. Gohil in Plot No. 92 of the Dadar-Matunga (North Estate) in his Office at Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of August, 1938.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Court Receiver or to his attorneys Messrs. Popatlal and Co. at 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1938.

B. K. DESAI,
Court Receiver and Receiver in Suit No. 1743 of 1937. 9136

Auction Sales

BONAFIDE SALE.

Of furniture comprising Drawing room suite, Fancy centre tables and teapoys, Upright Piano, Pathe Gramophone, Oval and expanding dining tables, Velvet lined and cushioned chairs, beds, triple mirror dressing table, wardrobes, fancy E. lamps, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, silk bed covers, tiger skins and sundry table glassware and crockery.

On Wednesday the 3rd August 1938 at 3 p.m. On view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 7th August, 1938, at 3 p.m. at the Electric Power House, at Poona.

One Vertical 200 B.H.P Diesel Engine by Mirrless.

One Generator 3 phrase, Marelli, 150 K. V. A. Volts 3300.

One Switch board for above.

One Electric Water Circulating Pump.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street, Bombay

MENESSE & CO.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION. RIFLES, SWORDS, DAGGERS, CARTRIDGES, ETC.

AND AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).
Artificial Silk, Clothing, perfumery, wines and spirits, cigarettes, tobacco Hair dressing materials, etc.

In accordance with sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, MESSRS MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the August 1938, at the abovementioned time, at the new Customs House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

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IT'S PRABHAT'S!
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Hol.: 2-30 p.m.

CENTRAL

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The Most MAGNIFICENT,
The Most ENTERTAINING
PICTURE IN BOMBAY IS:—

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Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee To-day: 2-30 p.m.

SARASWATI'S STAR-LADEN FILMUSICAL

"It Might Be News To You"

HOW NEWSPAPERS ARE DISTRIBUTED

The following are extracts from a radio talk broadcast from the Bombay Station by a Distributor:

If, instead of talking to listeners over the air, I were to address you in person, I am sure I would have heard someone mutter; "What the deuce is a distributor?" In fact, I have been often asked that question. In the matter of newspapers, you are all aware of the existence of editors, those superior beings who write ponderous editorials that some of you laboriously wade through even if only once a week; and as newspapers have to be printed, you take it for granted that there must be someone to do that, in the form of printers, compositors, proof-readers and others, whom you need not, and possibly do not, worry about. After the editorial department has edited your paper and the printing section has printed it, a newsboy leaves it at your door, and that seems to complete the whole transaction as far as you are concerned; that being so, where does the distributor fit in?

In earlier talks on the subject you have heard all about the production of the paper up to the point when it is run off the machine. I will now take up the link in the story at that point. My office department has already sent down to the press department the order for so many thousands of copies required for distribution on that particular day, and the machineman has to see that I get the number required. He doesn't count each copy as it comes ready and folded off the machine—he couldn't if he tried to as the machine works at a great speed—but as the machine has an automatic numbering system, he has merely to add the number of copies required to the starting number on the machine and get the machine stopped at the proper point. Pretty simple, but as this is done at about half past three in the morning or even earlier, when the machinemen has just been physically jerked out of a deep sleep, is it surprising if he gets a bit muddled up wrestling with figures and can't put two and two together correctly? On one occasion he just made a little mistake in adding up the figure one which he overlooked, but as that figure happened to be in the ten thousand rank the machine came to a premature halt, and half an hour later as copies were being dispatched we realised that we were 10,000 short. Of course we had these copies printed, but due to that tiny mistake and that insignificant half an hour's delay, some parcels missed the train and subscribers in the mofussil got their papers a day late, and some of you in Bombay who are early birds must have said a few hard things when your paper did not turn up at the usual time.

NEWSBOYS.

While on the subject of newsboys I may point out that the majority of these newsvendors in Bombay are peons or sepoys from business and professional offices, who thus earn a fairly substantial amount over and above the regular wages they get at their respective offices. If they even sell only 50 copies a day, and some of them sell a couple of hundred, they can make up the tidy little sum of Rs. 25 a month, and as most of them can earn about double of this amount, their monthly income could bear favourable comparison with that of some of our graduates who are only too glad to get a chance of serving on Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a month. In other countries, numbers of students, particularly University students, take up newspaper hawking to pay for their education, but here in India false values prevail and from a mistaken notion of prestige and dignity the average man, who considers himself "educated," will work for six or seven hours a day at a desk for the paltry sum of Rs. 25 a month, but he would refuse to sell newspapers for only two hours a day although that may bring in double the amount. In fact some of our bigger agents in crowded districts like Kalbadevi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum earn over Rs. 200 a month.

To return to our distribution, we sell copies for cash at the press to about 150 boys each morning, and send out copies to about 40 local and suburban agents who distribute the copies amongst their own boys; some of these agents have as many as 40 boys who sell copies for them, and so there are almost a thousand boys who sell papers every morning, apart from the linesmen on regular monthly wages who deliver copies to our regular subscribers.

EXCITEMENT.

Routine and dull as our work may appear to be at first sight it is not so uneventful. We had a spot of excitement for our men when a cinema film production concern came over to the press to shoot a few scenes. In the film-story, a millionaire's daughter had been kidnapped, and so the scene represented the rushing out of the press of newsboys with sensational posters; our boys thoroughly enjoyed the acting and performed their part to the camera man's absolute satisfaction. Cricket matches cause a bustle for our evening paper; the latest scores have to be rushed through the press and the papers then dispatched in all haste to be sold to readers who are eagerly awaiting the news. Sometimes there is such a demand that I have known our one anna paper being sold at 8 annas a copy when we once brought out a special Sunday evening supplement giving the latest scores of the unofficial test match between India and England that was being played out of Bombay. Riots too send the circulation soaring up—it's an ill wind but we do get some good out of it, even though the Curfew order may delay our distribution in the mornings.

Newspaper distribution in India is a very limited proposal. With the exceedingly low percentage of literacy, and the still lower percentage of civic-mindedness, the circulation of daily papers is very limited. The regular newspaper habit is still a long way off. It would be hardly an exaggeration to say that only about half or less of the newspaper purchasers are real newspaper readers. A large number buy the daily paper for trade rates and market fluctuations, some because they advertise in it. General interests too are territorially limited; few take any interests in the happenings in other parts of the country, and hence each province or even town has its own exclusive local paper or papers; even in our enlightened and cosmopolitan Bombay few papers of other provinces come in for distribution. Then again of the section of the population that can read, only a minority read the daily paper; in Bombay with its enormous population, at a very generous estimate I would say that less than two lakhs of newspapers, English and vernaculars combined, are distributed in the morning, and hardly 20,000 in the evenings. For a city like Bombay these figures are regrettably low.

Before concluding I would like to add a few words about competition or rivalry in newspaper distribution. In some places abroad, where the party spirit is strong and newspapers enter the fray, because of their large circulation there is keen and often bitter competition in distribution. In Bombay each paper has a saturation point and so very little difference would arise in circulation of any paper even if there were any competition in the distribution. As a matter of business policy we may prevent another rival paper from taking advantage of the distribution organisation that we have built up, but that is all.

ON BIHAR MODEL

Orissa Money-Lenders' Bill

CUTTACK, (By Mail).

In a Gazette Extraordinary the Orissa Government publishes the Orissa Money-lenders' Bill, which will be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Orissa Legislative Assembly commencing on August 29 next.

The Bill follows the general line of the measure introduced in the Bihar Assembly.

The statement of objects and reasons says that very high rates of interest are current in the Province, and the Usurious Loans Act, 1918, which controls certain aspects of the transactions of money-lenders, does not give adequate relief to the debtors. The Bill is intended to ensure that money-lenders register themselves, maintain proper accounts and charge only reasonable rates of interest.

The Bill provides that every money-lender, having a money-lending business of Rs. 1,000 or more, shall have to register himself on payment of a certain fee, which shall be in force for five years. He will also have to maintain proper accounts and grant proper receipts.

RATE OF INTEREST

Maximum rates of interest that may be charged are not exceeding 9 per cent per annum in the case of a secured loan and 12 per cent in the case of an unsecured loan. In no case a decree of interest can be charged greater than the amount of the loan. Courts shall have power to pass decree for payment of easy instalments, taking into consideration the repaying capacity of judgment-debtor to fulfil the terms.—United Press.

Ajmer Mourns Arya Sabha Leader

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER, July 29.

Great gloom was cast on Aryasamaj and Hindusabha circles at Ajmer on hearing the sad news of the demise of Rajratan Rajmitra Pandit Atmaramji, great social reformer, and religious leader. Aryasamaj, Vedic Press, Vedic Pustakalaya, Paropakarini Sabha, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Hindusabha, Najasthan and Vanita Ashram were closed in his honour to-day.

A public meeting was held to mourn his sad loss.

Suitable memorial will be erected at Baroda at cost of Rupees one lakh.

MATINEE TO-DAY 2-30 p. m.

Daily: 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Ladies Loved It:
Now's the Chance
for
Family Entertainment!

RANJIT MOVIETONE'S

"GORAKH AYA"

Directed by:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI

Starring:
RAJKUMARI, MAZHAR, T. KAPOOR

WEST END

TO ERR IS HUMAN
TO FORGIVE IS DIVINE!

Her Confession Created Confusion in a family that was otherwise happy

Chhote Sirkar

SUNDER MOVIETONE'S SUPER SOCIAL

Written by: MOHANLAL DAVE
Directed by: HOMI MASTER

Featuring:
JAL MERCHANT, LILA CHITNIS, B.A., PANNA, HIRA, RAJKUMARI (of H.M.V. Fame), KEKI BAWA, JAMSHEDJI and others

To be released SIMULTANEOUSLY AT THE
EDWARD and **LAMINGTON**
VERY SHORTLY

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SUMPTION OF OPIUM IN ASSAM

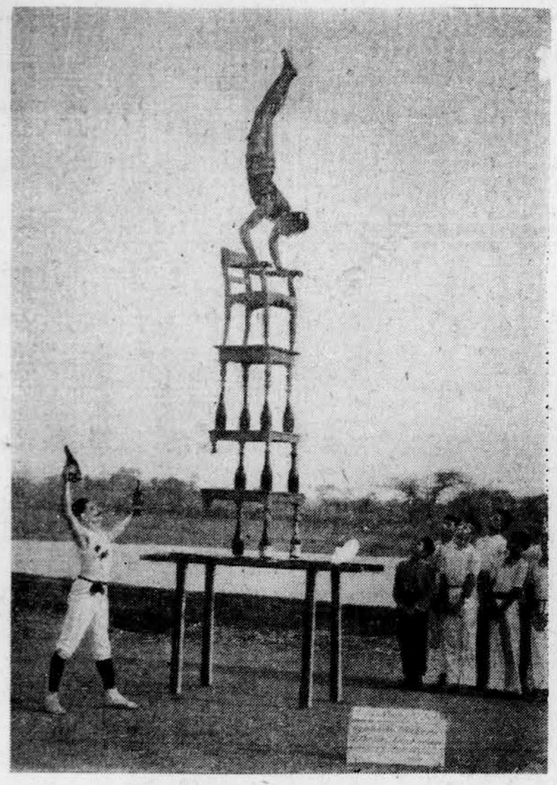
pects Of Legislative Measure

SHILLONG, July 29.

an interview with the "Unit- ess", Mr. Rajkrishna Bose, mentary Secretary, Orissa nment, disclosed in bare lines the opium prohibition scheme for Balasore framed in the light of his experience gained about the working of the Assam Government's policy of 10 per cent annual reduction in opium, according to which extensive propaganda would be resorted to and the census of opium addicts taken. There would be centres established for the treatment of opium addicts where obstinate cases would be confined to a certain period.

Another important measure contemplated in the scheme is a legislation whereby not only the consumption but also possession of opium would be made criminal. Simultaneously with these positive measures the Government will be required to strengthen the department with a view to putting effective check to smuggling, specially on the borders.

Mr. Bose said that according to his scheme which was more comprehensive than that of Assam, not only the Government is required to forgo the opium revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000, but also contribute more than Rs. 1,00,000 towards the working of the scheme and incidental expenditure, and this financial aspect of the scheme remains yet to be considered.—United Press.



The late Mr. Framji Pestonji Ustad the veteran Parsi gymnast who passed away at Navsari on the 17th inst. performing the difficult "bottle-balancing" feat on parallel bars. Standing on the left is his elder brother Mr. Manekji, who is also a reputed gymnast.

HOW TO BANISH FEVER WEAKNESS

Fever poisons destroy your nerve and muscle tissues. That's why it is so difficult to get your strength back.

These wasted tissues must be rebuilt, but your stomach is too weak to take ordinary foods. Doctors have proved that Horlicks can be digested by fever patients when other foods nauseate.

What's more, Horlicks is 100 % nourishment. It quickly pours new strength and vitality into your body. Convalescence is shortened.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

LOGIC FOR BUSINESSMEN

You can't beat a tired horse into action. If you do, you run the risk of killing it. In the same way you cannot force your constitution to perform work which it is not strong enough to accomplish. Your nerves will not stand it. It is therefore necessary to nourish flagging nerves after the day's strenuous work. Stearns' Tonic will stimulate the nerves and enrich the blood. It contains Vitamins A & D which are essential to the growth of various glands on which life depends. Prepared from the extracts of Cod Livers and rendered odourless and tasteless by a process of peptonising this Tonic has an immediate stimulating effect. It builds up body, brain and mind. Stocked by all good chemists and stores.

STEARNS' TONIC

S.T.5.

Good Wishes To Dr. Khare

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CORRECTS PRESS REPORTS

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has made the following statement through the "United Press":—

"My attention has been drawn to reports in some papers regarding the proceedings of the Central Provinces Parliamentary Party over which I presided. It is not a fact that I took objection to Dr. Khare's name being proposed for re-election as leader. The Working Committee deliberately did not give any lead to the Party in this matter but left it to the members of the Party to exercise their own discretion.

"When Dr. Khare's name was proposed and I was asked by the proposer if he was in order in doing so, I told him quite clearly if in spite of the Working Committee's resolution he desired to propose Dr. Khare's name, I did not stand in his way, but would put the matter to vote. Thereupon the proposer promptly withdrew Dr. Khare's name.

WRONG NEWSPAPER REPORTS

"There is a misstatement in the Press on another matter as well. Newspaper reports give only the impression that when Dr. Khare went to Shegaon to see Mahatma Gandhi on the evening of July 26, pressure was brought to bear upon him to sign some statement. I was present on the occasion and I am in a position to give the correct record of what took place. Rightly or wrongly Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee members took a serious view of Dr. Khare's action. After Gandhiji had given expression to his feelings on this matter, Dr. Khare was asked as to what he would do and he replied he would place himself unreservedly in Gandhiji's hand. Thereupon Gandhiji suggested that Dr. Khare should draft a statement himself or in the alternative should have a statement drafted for him. Paper and ink was brought for him and he proceeded to write out the statement himself. After he finished, Gandhiji made some additions and alterations in the writing, which did not materially alter what Dr. Khare had written, but simply helped to make explicit what was implicit in the draft.

PRESIDENT'S ADVICE

After reading the amended draft Dr. Khare said that he wanted time to consult some of his friends and he would be able to give his reply by 3 p.m. on the following day. Before we parted, I requested Dr. Khare to take sufficient time to think over the matter so that when he came to a decision, there would be no possibility of his resiling from that position in future. When we were returning to Wardha from Shegaon, I pressed him to accept Gandhiji's advice as that would be in the best interests of not only the Congress but also of himself. Later in the night I met Dr. Khare again and this time alone. Even then I persuaded him to accept our advice and not to be led away by the advice of his other friends. I went so far as to assure him, if he followed our advice, the Working Committee would respond with a resolution appreciating his action. After surrendering his position voluntarily if he continued to work loyally as Congressman nothing could prevent his coming to the forefront again after some time. I assured him that the Working Committee had no intention of being vindictive. But at the present moment, since he had erred grievously he had to pay for it and he should take the entire episode in a sporting manner.

GOOD WISHES

"I regret very much the tone and contents of the letter which Dr. Khare addressed to me next day. If one compares that with the statement which he himself drafted at Shegaon the night before, one can see he was swayed by the advice of his friends. In spite of that I still feel all is not lost. Dr. Khare has served the Congress and public devoutedly for a long period of time. And the members of the Working Committee, who had to perform the unpleasant task of condemning him still wish him well. Nothing would please them more than see him acting like a strict disciplinarian and continuing to serve the Congress and the public as a member of that great national organisation. This would have served to rehabilitate the Congress organisation in C.P. and would also pave the way for his return to a position of trust and responsibility."—United Press.

At last... the special toothpaste for tender Gums

FOR LADIES

If you are a sufferer from tender gums, weak teeth, bleeding of the teeth.....then, here's a chance to make things easier for you.

Use *Tendergum* Tooth Paste specially prepared for tender gums. It is new. Never before has there been placed on the Indian market a dentifrice to combat this horrible malady.

FOR KIDDIES

Cleaning the teeth becomes a joy, instead of a perpetual nightmare. This special dentifrice helps to strengthen tender gums and stops the bleeding. And the mouth is left clean and fresh. Start—particularly ladies, children and old gentlemen—using this excellent tooth paste, today. Available at all chemists.

The Tendergum *Tooth Paste specially prepared for the strengthening of tender gums, is particularly efficacious to ladies, children and old people.*

FOR OLD PEOPLE

SAMPLE FREE ON APPLICATION FROM

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(Props. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO.), Fort, BOMBAY.

Bombay Distributors: LAVCHAND VARAJDAS & CO., Princess Street.

Tendergum Tooth Paste

for weak Gums & Teeth

...what a relief

From **abscesses—bleeding gums—sore tongue. No more fear of the pink tooth brush! By strengthening tender gums KOPRAN'S *Tendergum* Tooth Paste eliminates chances of a pyorrhoea attack.**

Mr. Dhirubhai M. Desai, B.A.,B.T. of Goklibai High School is proceeding by s. s. 'Rajputana' for further studies to Edinburgh.

Hindi Movement Not Meant To Throttle Local Language

Congress President's Appeal To Understand True Spirit And Cease Ill-Advised Agitation

WARDHA, (By Mail.)

The second session of the Hindi Training Institute, Wardha, which is being run under the auspices of the All-India Hindi Prachar Samiti, was inaugurated by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, on July 25. Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Samiti, presided on the occasion.

In welcoming the Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad traced the history of the Hindi movement since 1918, and said that the Training Institute was started in Wardha last year with a view to training efficient young men in the work of Hindi Prachar in the non-Hindi speaking provinces.

Shriman Narayan Agarwal, the Honorary Secretary of the All-India Hindi Prachar Samiti, presented the last year's report of the Training Institute, and introduced the present students to the Congress President.

GRAVE MISUNDERSTANDING

Subhas Babu, in the course of his address to the students, said: "I have always strongly felt the urgent need of having a national language for India. Unfortunately, there are a few misunderstandings prevailing in some parts of our country about the spread of Hindustani as the 'lingua Indica'. For example, the public in the Madras Presidency is opposed to the introduction of Hindustani in secondary schools on the ground that Hindustani will oust or crush the provincial languages. This is a grave misunderstanding.

NO DOMINATION

Hindustani is to be introduced only in place of English, as the medium of inter-provincial intercourse. It is never meant to throttle the provincial languages and thus establish a linguistic domination over them. In the provinces, the provincial languages will surely have the first place, and Hindi or Hindustani can occupy only the second place.

"I hope, therefore, that the public in the South will try to understand the true spirit behind the Hindi movement and cease the ill-advised agitation.

IN BENGAL

"Some similar misunderstanding prevails in Bengal as well. Some persons contend that Bengali should be the 'lingua Indica' because it possesses a richer literature. But we have not to bother about literature. Hindi is not being spread because its literature is rich, but because it is most widely spoken and understood, and as language is simple and flexible.

"I hope the Hindi 'Pracharakas' after getting their training in this Institute, will spread the national language in the right spirit, and remove the various unfortunate misconceptions prevailing in the country."

HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY

Referring to the Hindi and Urdu controversy Mr. Bose said:—"We must understand that the national language should be neither over-Sanscritized nor over Persianized. It must have a simple and natural style. We should not try to manufacture a mixed language, which will be neither Hindi, nor Urdu, nor Hindustani. The language commonly spoken in the North should be our standard."

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

Kaka Kalelkar read the following message from Mahatmaji:—"I am glad to know that the Hindi Training Institute is entering its second year, and the Congress President is blessing it. The students have a difficult task before them. Hindi or Hindustani has to occupy a position which English is trying to occupy, but cannot. The success depends on the efficiency, self-sacrifice and self-control of the students."—United Press.

Accidents! are you protected?

Read about this 'ACCIDENT BENEFIT SCHEME' *in your own interest!*

ASSURE DOUBLE SECURITY FOR YOUR FAMILY AT MINIMUM COST

You can insure not only your life with The BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, but for a nominal extra premium you can be covered against accidents, too. An opportunity you cannot afford to miss and a duty you owe to your family. How would they fare if you met with a fatal accident?

Write, to-day, for the fullest particulars of the "Accident Benefit Scheme"—there's no obligation.

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M. C. SHAH & CO., 34, Richey Road, AHMEDABAD.

S. ANAND & CO., 165, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn.)

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. RAILWAY

(ON FORCE FROM APRIL, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Fail (Nagpur	7 40	17 45
Calcutta Mail (Cheoki	9 00	20 50
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr. H.M.
Frontier Mail (Saturday, only for Homeward Passengers	8 40

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY

Mails, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35
Delhi Express	6 0
Gujarat Mail	6 45
Kathiawar Mail	7 25
Frontier Mai.	8 15
The Flying Ranee (Mondays only) from Surat	*9 48
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Mondays) from Surat	10 56
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 0
Kathiawar Express	18 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesdays.

Departures from Bombay Central.

Kathiawar Express	8 45
Baroda Passenger	9 25
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 50
The Flying Ranee (Saturdays only) to Surat	15 10
The Flying Ranee (Daily except Saturdays) to Surat	18 5
Gujarat Mail	20 25
Frontier Mail	21 30
Kathiawar Mai	21 50
Delhi Express	22 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	22 25

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward pas-

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON—BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals: Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, at 7-24 p.m.

Delivery: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—LONDON (via Poona.)

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY—COLOMBO (via Poona).

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hour of posting for mails at G. P. O.:—Monday, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday at 7-15 a.m.

COLOMBO BOMBAY (via Poona.)

Delivery: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday 6 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
TRANSMISSION I
8-0 a. m. You Asked For It 11-30 Radio Orchestra 11-40 Nazar Husain.
12-0 noon Saturday's Talk review by V. H. Kulkarni.
12-15 Picked from Kanhopatra 12-30 Niwrutti Sarnaik of Kolhapur 12-55 Market Rates Announcements 1-05 Swing and Sway 5-30 Avada Sangekar 5-55 Rainbow 6-5 Nazar Husain 6-25 Sautan-Dah 6-30 Avada Sangekar 7-0 To Bhumijan 7-45 Commercial News 8-0 Recitations from Gujarati Poetry By S. G. Betai 8-15 Niwrutti Sarnaik of Kolhapur 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Nazar Husain 9-30 News 9-45 Indian Traveller's Return talk by Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya 10-10 Dominic Pereira Violin Recital 10-15 Erwin Klein: Piano Recital 10-30 Symphony Night.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 a. m to 11-30 same as in Bombay I.
TRANSMISSION III
61 metres (4,905 kc/s)
5-30 p. m. Same as in Bombay I

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres (886 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
7-0 Shahnai Solo 7-15 Classical Music 7-35 Instrumental Music 7-55 Light Music 8-15 Anjuman Ara 8-35 Violin Solo 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.
TRANSMISSION II
noon.
12-0 Variety in Music.
p.m.
1-0 Just to Hand.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
6-0 Light Music 6-20 Anjuman Ara 6-40 Inst. Music 7-0 Kirtans 7-20 Brij Bhushan Kumar 7-30 For Villagers 8-0 Chughtai and his Octet 8-15 A Poet talk in Hindustani by A. Marehrawi 8-30 Gulru Zarina (Hind.) News, Weather 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Inst. Music 10-0 Indian Music talk by S. Saddiqi 10-15 C. Music 10-30 Anjuman Ara 10-45 Usman Khan 10-56 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I & II
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres (4,995 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-0 C. Music 6-15 Coster Carnival 7-0 Anjuman Ara 7-10 Light Music 7-30 On Wings of Song: Sind 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I 9-45 Orchestral Concert 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd). 10-55 News

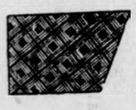
Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc/s)
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
12-36 p.m. Market Rates 12-41 Variety Programme 1-36 Weather
(Continued in Col. 5)

THE "JEWEL" OF ALL REPUTED OILS IS COCOLA SCENTED HAIR OIL
Jewel of India
Calcutta.

Safely Rely on
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

try PURITY!
You cannot do better than decide upon Mysore Silk—the finest of all Indian silks For Mysore Silk is 100 per cent. pure—it contains no artificial silk or foreign admixture
Call at your nearest stockist and ask to see Mysore Silks—the best that money can buy



There are designs to suit all tastes —from the more conservative tone to the ultra modern variety.
Beautiful colours play an important part in Mysore Silks; every colour of the rainbow in various shades is available
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Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore.

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BHARAT KALA SANGRAH, Shri Nivas, Nepeansea Road, BOMBAY.
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD., Western India House, Sir Phiroshaw Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S CRICKET MATCHES

Victories For Parsi And Hindu Gymkhana 'B'

Sunday being a clear day again, cricket was played with its usual enthusiasm at the Kennedy Sea Face.

The Parsi Gymkhana, who were at home to the Prabhu Young Cricket Club, accounted for them by 4 wickets and 42 runs. Wadia, who contributed 42 to the Parsis' total of 144 for 7 wickets, gave the best performance with the bat.

AT HINDU GYMKHANA

The Hindu Gymkhana 'B' won their match against the Prabhu Jolly Cricketers by 50 runs.

S. V Gangnaik (40) and K. Y. Nadkarni (47) were the chief scorers for the Hindu Gymkhana, who ran up a total of 201 runs as against 151 of their opponents.

Gokhale, the Hindu Gymkhana bowler was in a deadly bowling form. He captured as many as 6 wickets for 36 runs only.

The following are the complete scores:—

SCORES:

Prabhu Young C.C. (1st Innings)	
B. M. Rao c Contractor b F. Nariman	13
S. Vijayakar st. Engineer b F. K. Nariman	8
Kirtiker (run out)	7
Gorakshker b F. Nariman	16
P. Kirtiker (run out)	6
Naik b F. K. Nariman	6
Rane (run out)	13
Kothare b F. Nariman	8
Navalkar (not out)	18
Talpade c Cassinath b H. K. Nariman	5
Vijayaker c Engineer b F. Nariman	0
Extras	2
Total	102

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—
Contractor 0 for 4; F. K. Nariman 2 for 34; F. Nariman 4 for 56; H K. Nariman 1 for 6.

Parsi Gymkhana (1st Innings)	
T. Contractor c R. Vijayaker b Navalkar	29
Wadia l-b-w. b Navalkar	42
Kapadia c Rao b P. Kirtiker	1
Bamboat b P. Kirtikar	12
F. K. Nariman l-b-w. b Kothare	23
H. N. Contractor (not out)	20
A. J. Wadia b Talpade	1
M. Engineer b Talpade	2
Extras	14
Total (for 7 wickets)	144

Bowling Analysis:—
S. Talpade 2 for 17; Kothare 1 for 39; Kirtiker 2 for 46; Navalkar 2 for 28.

Prabhu Jolly Cricketers (1st Innings).	
N. W. Dhurandher b Gokhale	15
M. A. Dhairyawan b Gokhale	37
P. V. Dhurandher Hit Wicket Gangnaik	40
C. A. Navalkar l-b-w. Udeshi	1
V. B. Vijayakar c Bhagwat b Dossa	15
R. M. Rane (run out)	17
V. S. Talpade b Gokhale	2
K. W Dhurander c Dossa b Gokhale	4
G. S. Kothare b Gokhale	5
T. G. Rane l-b-w. Gokhale	1
P. K. Rao (not out)	5
Extras	9
Total	151

Gokhale 6 for 36.

Hindu Gymkhana 'B' (1st Innings).	
A. J. Dossa c and b Vijayakar	17
T. C. Udeshi b Kothare	10
J. Y. Desai c Vijayakar b Navalkar	16
K. Ramakant b Talpade	30
S. V. Gangnaik b Talpade	40
A. N. Gokhale b Talpade	3
C. S. Bhagwat c and b Talpade	9
K. Y. Nadkarni c Vijayakar b Navalker	47
C. Vakil st. Rane b Navaleker	1
V. N. Kamat (not out)	5
R. K. Udeshi b Vijayaker	3
Extras	20
Total	201

Bowling Analysis.
Talpade 4 for 84; Kothare 1 for 18; Vijayakar 2 for 13; Dhurander 3 for 18.

ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL

Young Goans Win Opening Match

BOMBAY, July 31.

Bombay's leading football tournament, the Rovers Cup, opened at the Cooperage on Sunday evening, with a match between the Young Goans and the Maharashtra XI. After a close game the former came out victorious by the odd goal in three.

The visitors took the lead in the 28th minute from the start, Johnny, their centre-forward, beating the Goans' goalkeeper with a powerful straight drive and the teams crossed over with this score.

Despite trying hard the Goans could not level the score, till the 17th minute after resumption, when a penalty-kick awarded to them, was converted to advantage by Backet, their right back.

Immediately after the resultant kick-off, the Bombay team obtained the winning goal, Martin, their outside-right, getting the better of the Maharashtra custodian with a fine angular shot from far out.

Paul, the Goans' goalkeeper, saved a difficult shot, from a close range, from John, towards the end and the match ended in a victory for the Young Goans by 2 goals to 1.

RESULT:—

Young Goans	2 Goals
Maharashtra XI	1 Goal

TEAMS:—
Young Goans: Paul; Backet and Abreu; H. Saldhana, Mascarenhas and Ceaser; Martin, Rebeiro, Michael, Almeida and Perreira.
Maharashtra XI: Chinnathumbi; J. Anthony and A. Anthony; Mari, Mohite and Woodendi; Ramaswamy, Ramdas, Johnny, John and Aittraz
REFEREE: Capt. J. H. Lee.
LINESMEN: L. Hibbert and Sh. Ahmed Din.

To-day's Match

Bombay City v. Somersets (Cooperage 5-45 p.m.)

HINDU WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Move For Committee To Report Reforms In Present Law

SIMLA, July 30.

Compulsory registration of marriages in the whole of British India, co-ordination in textile industry with a view to ensuring its orderly growth and stoppage of exploitation of labour, legislation for regulating hours of work in mercantile offices, etc., are some of the recommendations made by members of the Central Legislative Assembly through resolutions tabled for the ensuing session.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai suggests that the summer session of the Indian Legislative Assembly should be held at New Delhi from next year.

CONDITION OF SEAMEN

Mr. N. M Joshi, who urges an inquiry into the conditions of life and work of Indian seamen both in steamers and in ports with a view to bringing about substantial improvements in them, has also tabled another resolution recommending that the Governor-General-in-Council should consult the Central Legislature before making effective the proposed denunciation of the ratification of the Convention regarding unemployment passed at the International Labour Conference in 1919.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY

Mrs. Radnabai Subbarayan and Messrs Mangal Singh, N. V. Gadgil and Gauri Shankar Singh urge in other resolutions that early steps be taken to constitute a committee of the elected and other members of the Central Legislature to devise a scheme for implementing the following unanimous recommendation of the Indian Sandhurst Committee (of 1926), namely: "It is, however, unanimously agreed that, whether the slower or the more rapid rate of progression is ultimately adopted, the scheme actually in operation should be reviewed in 1933, with a view to considering whether the success achieved is not sufficiently solid to warrant a further acceleration of the rate of progress."

MARRIAGE REFORM

Another largely signed resolution suggests that a committee of non-officials be appointed consisting of a chairman and six other members, of whom not less than three shall be women, to examine and report on—

(1) the present position of women under the Hindu Law with special reference to (a) rights and disabilities in regard to ownership and disposal of property, (b) right of guardianship over children, (c) right to maintenance, (d) right in respect of joint family property, (e) right of inheritance and succession;

(2) the various respects in which that law stands in need of reform, and

(3) the legislative measures that should be enacted to carry out the necessary reform.—United Press.

TRANSHIPMENT ENDANGERED

BOMBAY, July 31.

The Divisional Superintendent, E. B. Railway, wires to the "United Press" from Lalmonirhat:—

"Due to heavy rains the river Ale between Bongaigaon and Bijni on the Assam section has risen again and the current is strong. Transhipment of passengers will be dangerous and will not be possible till further notice. Through booking of passengers, luggage and parcels beyond Bongaigaon in the up direction and beyond Bijni in the down direction has again been restricted."—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN'S PREDICAMENT

To Vote For Or Against Congress-Zemindar Pact

PATNA, July 31.

The Bihar P. C. C. ratified the Congress-Zemindar agreement in connection with the Tenancy Legislation by 136 votes to 47 votes at its meeting held to-day at the Sadaqat Ashram, headquarters of Provincial Congress.

In the course of the discussion of the agreement Mr. Ramnarain, M. L. A., member of the Working Committee of the Bihar P. C. C., wanted to submit his resignation in order to enable him to speak against the agreement. As a member of the Working Committee of the Bihar P. C. C., he said, he was bound to vote in favour of the motion, hence his desire to resign. He was, however, allowed by the Secretary of the Bihar P. C. C. the option to remain neutral or vote for or against the agreement.

Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Prime Minister, who presided pointed out that it would be a bad precedent to resign at the last moment in order to vote.

Mr. Ramnarain withdrew his resignation but voted against the motion.—A. P.

(Continued from Col 2)

B. for Ocean School Broadcast 2-6 Records 3-6 Gorachand Ganguli 5-21 Kankavati 5-36 Sajjad Husain Khan 5-51 Kankavati 6-6 For Countryside 6-36 Betar Orchestra 6-46 Anima Mukherjee 7-6 Betar Orchestra 7-16 Musical Prodigies 7-51 Radio for Illiterate Republic talk in Bengali by Dr. K. Nag 8-6 News Weather (Bengali) 8-21 Abbasuddin Ahmad 8-41 Parula Chakravaty 9-1 Commercial News Weather 9-6 News 9-21 Organ Recital 9-36 Stray Moments in Inspector's Life By H. Thomas 9-51 Studio Concert

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 Meters (1,500 kc/s)
5-30 p. m. Announcements in Hindustani interludes 5-40 Naat 5-50 Lal Mohammad 6-15 Alap Dhanasri on Sarangi 6-20 Zohra Jabeen 6-45 Aurton Ki Duniya 6-55 Readings from Books for Women 7-5 Mera Salam le ja 7-10 Apa, main phir aisa nahin karungi 7-20 Hamid Parosi on Sitar 7-30 Mazmoom Rasumat 7-40 Mehr English 9-45 Calling our Listeners 8-0 Zohra Jabeen 8-15 Khabare Atare 9-15 In Hindustani 9-30 In English 9-45 Callling our Listeners 10-0 Lal Mohammad 10-20 Al Badaria 10-30 Zohra Jabeen .

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-30 Budh Singh Tan. 6-55 Alamgir Khan of Amritsar. 7-5 Hirabai 7-30 For Countryside. 8-0 Budh Singh Tan. 8-25 Alamgir Khan. 8-40 Hirabai. 9-5 Alamgir Khan. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Pacifism, talk by M. L. Chowla. 10-0 Budh Singh Tan. 10-25 Alamgir Khan. 10-35 Hirabai.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)
p.m.
6-30 Shahjahan Begam of Barielly
7-0 D. T. Joshi. 7-20 S. D. Apte of Allahabad. 7-45 Civil Marriage discussion in Hindustani between K. N. Kaul and M. Hayatulla. 8-0 Anand Sangeet. 8-10 Cl. songs. 8-30 Next week's Programme. 8-35 Favourites of favourites. 9-15 News weather in Hindustasni. 9-30 In English. 9-45 D. T. Joshi. 10-0 S. D. Apte. 10-30 Shahjahan Begam.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 Sushila and Nagamani: Vocalists. 6-15 T. S. T. Chary: Vocalist. 7-15 Power of speech talk in Tamil by C. P. Subbiah. 7-30 T. S. T. Chary: Vocalist. 8-30 Carnatic Orchestra. 8-35 Smt. M. N. Lakshmikantammal: Vocalist. 9-15 News. weather. 9-30 Java talk by G. Venkatachalam. 9-45 Shrimati M. N. Lakshmikantammal.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4,950 kc/s)
p.m.
5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Harold Scott: Pianofotre. 10-15 Roy Fov and his Orchestra.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m (21.53 Mc/s) GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s). GSG 16.86 m. (1.79 Mc/s). GSG (to 9-30 p. m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s). GSF 19.82 m. (15.14 Mc/s).
p.m.
7-30 Harry Engleman's Quintet. 8-0 Sonata Recital. 8-30 Recital by Tom Williams (Baritone). 8-45 International Athletic Meeting. 9-30 News. 9-50 Empire Variety Theatre. 10-50 to 11-45 Arabic Programme:—GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s.).

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 6, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 4, 1357
Parsi: Behman 30, 1307
Hightide: 3-24; 15-29
Lowtide: 9-06; 21-48
Sunrise 6h. 15m.
Sunset 7h. 15m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the public Notifications Column.

ISMAILIA STUDENTS EDUCATION SOCIETY

A Conversational Meeting of the above Society will be held on Sunday (7th inst.), at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Society at Ismail House, Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9, when Mr. Akbar H. Merchant, will speak on Technical Education.

DADAR ARYA SAMAJ

Pt. Yajnadatta will preach in the Arya Samaj Dadar (Kirtiker Wadi) to-day (Monday at 7-30 p.m.

NAIGAON SAMAJ

Pt. Yajnadatta will preach in the Naigaon Samaj to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m.

EROS Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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A Paramount Comedy with a Super Swing!

"ROMANCE IN THE DARK"

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—Also—

THE ROYAL VISIT TO PARIS BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Wells Fargo". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Mr. Dodds takes the Air". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Romance in the Dark" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Top Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vanishing Legion". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-0 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"Rosalie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Hollywood Hotel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala". Daily at 5, 7-45 nd 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Kentucky Moonshine". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"I'll take Romance". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya." Time as usual.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The Study Circle of the Society will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Adult Education Association, Cama Oriental Institute, Apollo Street, Museum, when there will be discussions with Lt.-Col. Jelal Shah on the "Venereal Problem."

MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Motion Picture Society of India, Prof. O. G. Ohanian, (Dr. of Cine Science, Founder and Principal, Institutes of Motion Picture Art and Science in Russia, Turkstan, Iran and India, Managing partner, Film Progressive Corporation, Calcutta), will deliver a lecture on "The Resurrection of Indian culture through virtus of Motion Picture" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the premises of the Society, when Rai Saheb Chunilal will preside.

KANJI KHETSEY CHARITIES

The Opening Ceremony of the Kanji Khetsey Chhatralaya for lady students will take place at Kanji Khetsey Wadi, 65, Mint Road, Fort, (near G. P. O.) to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

Sardar Vallabhbhai J. Patel, will perform the Opening Ceremony.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

A series of public lectures titled "Cures for Humanity's Ills" has been organised by the Bombay Students' Union. The first lecture of the series will be on "Socialism" by Mr. M. R. Masani to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge (near French Bridge.) The other lectures will be on "Fascism" by Mr. A. P. Sabawala, "Gandhism" by Mr. Shankerrao Deo and "Imperialism and Liberalism".

CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING

The meeting of the Congress Workers of Saitan Chowki and DeLisle Road locality was held on Thursday evening at Zekeria Manzil, under the presidentship of Dr. J. N. Mokal. The president, after delivering a short speech about the inauguration of Taluka Congress Committee, took up the question of representation of DeLisle Road locality, and in view of the absence of the representatives from that locality directed that the meeting be adjourned till a later date.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

Prof. D'Andrade and Mr. Marathe will meet their students in Modern Philosophy and Radio Communication to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in Wilson College; Profs. Phatak and Patankar will meet their students in Marathi Literature and Wireless, respectively, in Ruia and Khalsa College at 7 p.m. The Rev. Fr. Duhr will meet his students in German in St. Xavier's College at 6-30 p.m.

Mr. D. R. Joshi will give his first lecture on "Banking", a special course, in the South Wing, University Building, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. This course is primarily intended for those who are not in a position to get the benefit of lectures on Banking Subjects and will deal with the Theory and Art of Banking.

KAMGAR SPECIAL ENGLISH CLASSES

Under the auspices of the students Debating Society of the above Institute, a public meeting of the staff, students past and present, guardians and sympathisers will be held under the presidency of Head Master B. A. Dhuri, Naturopath to celebrate the anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. in the Institute's Hall at New Haji Kasam Building, Currey Road.

TILAK ANNIVERSARY IN "G" WARD

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. in Vanmali Hall, Dadar, when Sjts. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., S. K. Patil, M.L.A., T. R. Narwane, Sunderdas Morarji, and other prominent leaders will address the meeting. Sjt. I. S. Patel will preside.

LOKMANYA'S ANNIVERSARY

To-day's Celebrations

AT VERSOVA—Under the auspices of the Versova Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in Gandhi Chowk, or in case there is rain, in the Marathi School Hall, Versova, to celebrate the anniversary of the late Lokmanya Tilak, under the presidentship of Sjt. Jaber Ali. Sjts. Gokulbhai Bhatt, Kakubhai (Purshottam Kanji), Vandrekar and Purav will be the other speakers.

AT THANA—Under the auspices of the S. T. C. C. of Thana, the anniversary of the death of Lokamanya Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Monday). There will be flag-salutation ceremony at 8 a.m. in the compound of Mahajanwadi in Kharkar Alley. Then the members of the Committee with Congress volunteers will move out through the city to enrol Congress members. At 9 p.m. a public meeting will be held in the Municipal Vegetable Market, when Mr. N. R. Phatak will speak on the life-work of Mr. Tilak.

AT PAREL—The 18th Anniversary of the late Lakmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak will be celebrated to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. at the premises of the Social Service League, Parel, near the Vinus Cinema, Mr. G. B. Afzulpurker will preside, when Mr. S. K. Patil, and Advocate S. S. Kavlekar, will speak on Lokmanya and the Congress.

AT PAREL

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and "F" and "G" Wards District Congress Committees a public meeting will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to celebrate Tilak Anniversary and "Anti-War Day". Messrs. Jhinabhai Joshi, M.L.A., Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Khedgikar, M.L.A., S. A. Dange, Ranadive, Patkar, Batliwala, Nimkar, Ishwarbhai Patel, Mahadeshwar, and others will address the meeting.

AT GHATKOPAR

Public meeting at 9 p.m. at the old place of Rastriyashala in the Navroj Lane. Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhat, the President of Suburban District Congress Committee, and others will speak on the occasion.

IN "B" WARD

"Prabhat Pheri" at 6-30 a.m.

There will also be a public meeting in the evening.

IN BYCULLA

Procession from the Office of the Byculla District Congress Committee at 6 a.m. will meet the procession of the B. P. C. C. at Congress House.

Bombay Students' Conference

Secretary of the B. S. U. writes:—

The Bombay Students' Union has organised a Conference of the Students' of Bombay to discuss and take decisions on the educational problems facing the students of the city in particular and the country in general and to organise the masses of the students in the city under the banner of the Bombay Students' Union to get their grievances redressed.

The Conference will be held on the 27th and 28th August 1938 at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the distinguished presidentship of the Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, the Education Minister, the Government of the United Provinces.

Any student above the age of fourteen can be a delegate on payment of annas 2 as fee.

Delegates are enrolled at the office of the Bombay Students' Union, 48, Hughes Road, Opp. Cecil Restaurant, between 8 to 10 a.m. and 6 to 7 p.m. daily.

Rashtrabhasha Examinations

The Secretary of the Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Examinations of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad and the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras, will be held on Sunday, the 11th September. Applications with fees, in the prescribed manner, should reach the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Choupatti Sea Face, Bombay 7, on or before the 7th instant. Application forms can be had from the Sabha office.

Late Mr. Ismail Khan

Mr. Ismail Cassum Khan, well-known ship-builder and Government contractor, died on Sunday, of heart failure at the age of 55, at his residence Khan building, Nawab Tank Road, Bombay. He was a philanthropist and a popular landlord. He owned the Napier Engineering Works. He was one of the trustees of the Chota Kabristan, Bombay. He took keen interest in sports and was an ex-secretary of the Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. He leaves a large circle of friends as well as his widow, three sons and nine daughters to mourn his death.

FLAG-SALUTATION IN 'B' WARD

The monthly flag-salutation ceremony was performed at Danabunder on Sunday morning. Dr. Ankleswaria unfurled the tri-colour before a large gathering. He said:—

"To-day we have assembled to affirm our resolve to attain complete independence through non-violence. To achieve this purpose we should all unite and stand under the tri-colour flag and enrol in thousands as members of Indian National Congress. We can then get rid of Imperialism and make ourselves a free nation."

"Vande Mataram" was sung after which the ceremony terminated.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR

The monthly flag salutation ceremony of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee was performed at the Committee's Branch Office at DeLisle Road on Sunday morning, when Sjt. S. K. Patil unfurled the flag.

Sjt. S. K. Patil vividly described what the National Flag stood for, and stressed on the discipline amongst those who were loyal devotees of Congress. Individuals or groups should not catch their attention but only the great institution, viz., the Indian National Congress. The institution was greater than the individual and the individuals had to obey the discipline of the institution. That was the message of National Flag Salutation.

Sjt. S. K. Patil then declared the branch office opened in Hassan Building.

LT.-COL. S. S. VAJIFDAR

Address And Dinner At Allbless Baug On August 18

The Committee appointed at a meeting of friends and admirers of Lt.-Col. S. S. Vajifdar, I.M.S., to give him an address, announces that the proposed gathering will be held at the Allbless Baug at 6 p.m. on August 18th (Thursday), and a dinner will be given the same evening at 8 o'clock.

The name of Dr. Jal R. Patel has been added to the list of the names of the Committee. Sir Bhikhaji T. Nariman advises, in a circular letter, the Committee members to send in their contribution of Rs. 15 or more to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. Jemi K. Dubash at 50, Churchgate Street. Those who desire to participate in the dinner can purchase tickets from any of the following parties:—

(1) Mr. F. Ratnagar, 11 Matthew Road, (2) Mrs. Najee, S. B. Mehta, Warden Road, (3) Dr. Dara M. Dastur, Tardeo Road, (4) Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, Warden Road, (5) Mr. P. P. Kapadia, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, (6) Office of late Mr. Vimadalal, Hummum St., and (7) "Jam-e-Jamshed" Office.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, July 31.

Monsoon has been strong in the region from Assam to west United Provinces, in the Punjab Hills in and around west Central Provinces.

There has also been fairly widespread rain in the rest of north-east India and in south Peninsula, and scattered showers in the Deccan, Konkan, Gujrat and Rajputana.

The chief amounts of rainfall in inches are:—Cheerapunji 21; Dharampur 4; Dhubri, Shillong Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Simla 3; Dibrugarh, Bahraich, Salem 2; Burdwan, Jubbulpore 1½; Jalpaiguri, Purnea, Hoshangabad, Gadag, Cochin, Mahableshwar 1.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-7-38

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.99 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.78 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL

Mr. Jinnah's Assurance To Deputation

A deputation, consisting of Seth Ayoob A. Karim, Mr. Abdul Ganl Hasam and Mr. Musa T. Meman (Advocate), representing the Memon Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. B. Naraindas Pohoomal, Mr. Kisinchand Chellaram and Mr. Naranram Meghraj representing Bombay Silk Merchants' Association, Mr. N. P. Bharvani, (advocate), representing Sindwork Merchants' Association of Hyderabad (Sind), waited on Mr. M. A. Jinnah at his Chamber, High Court on Wednesday evening, in connection with Indian Income Tax (Amendment) Bill of 1938.

Mr. Jinnah told the deputation that he would be glad to see them again after the report of the Select Committee on the said Bill was published. He assured the deputation that he would support their cause if it was just and proper.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 31.

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from Normal
Agra	87	80	T	12.5	+1.0
Amraoti	85	73	0.2	22.1	+6.8
Akola	87	73	—	26.8	+12.2
Ahmedabad	90	78	T	16.8	+1.3
Ajmer	87	76	—	7.5	—1.4
Ahmednagar	87	69	T	17.1	+8.5
Ambala	95	81	—	13.8	+2.7
Allahabad	87	76	0.2	21.4	+4.7
Benares	87	79	T	17.3	+0.7
Bareilly	85	76	2.6	24.7	+6.2
BOMBAY	87	76	0.1	47.3	+4.8
Bangalore	81	69	—	8.1	+1.0
Bhopal	82	74	0.1	33.6	—
Baroda	88	77	—	30.2	—
Belgaum	81	67	—	20.1	—4.2
Bahawalpur	103	83	—	1.1	—1.6
Bijapur	93	71	—	8.1	+2.5
Bellary	93	76	T	2.0	—1.7
Bhavnagar	90	76	—	15.4	+4.5
Chittagong	87	78	0.1	35.8	—7.3
Calcutta	91	81	0.2	15.3	—9.1
Cuttack	93	79	T	18.1	—3.7
Cawnpore	83	78	0.1	21.7	+7.9
Calicut	82	74	0.1	73.1	+8.7
Colombo	84	78	0.1	6.0	—7.1
Cheerapunji	69	65	21.1	261.6	+67.2
Cocanada	94	81	T	15.8	+5.1
Cochin	81	75	0.1	47.2	—4.1
Dehra Dun	81	74	2.8	45.2	+10.8
Delhi	93	80	0.3	6.5	—4.1
Dehra I. Khan	—	—	—	—	—
Darjeeling	65	59	0.2	63.8	+4.1
Desa	85	76	0.2	13.0	+1.8
Dalhousie	—	—	0.1	29.4	+1.0
Fort Sandeman	99	76	—	2.5	—0.4
Gorakhpur	86	78	0.6	26.7	+5.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	87	75	—	—	—
Hyderabad (Sind)	95	81	—	2.1	—1.2
Indore	83	72	T	33.0	+17.4
Jhansi	90	78	—	28.1	+12.2
Jubbulpore	83	75	1.7	31.4	+6.5
Jacobabad	106	83	—	0.7	—0.4
Jaipur	88	76	—	9.5	—0.8
Karwar	85	76	—	63.4	—11.7
Karachi	86	80	—	1.7	—2.1
Kodaikanal	63	52	0.6	7.7	—1.4
Khandwa	86	73	—	26.4	+12.3
Lucknow	83	78	0.4	29.4	+13.5
Ludhiana	99	82	—	4.9	—5.8
Lahore	101	85	—	6.1	—1.0
Lyallpur	101	86	—	4.6	+0.4
Multan	99	83	—	1.2	—1.5
Mysore	85	70	—	3.1	—2.4
Madras	95	79	T	3.8	+2.0
Maymyo	76	69	0.1	10.2	—4.9
Marmagoa	83	76	—	46.3	—
Malegaon	88	72	—	10.6	+1.5
Mussoorie	67	61	0.1	39.3	+7.1
Mahableshwar	66	61	0.9	174.1	+23.1
Murree	75	64	0.2	26.5	+10.8
Mount Abu	69	65	0.5	26.1	—0.1
Masulipatam	95	83	—	10.8	—0.1
Mandalay	92	80	—	5.8	—3.2
Mangalore	84	77	—	88.8	+14.9
Meerut	—	—	—	11.5	—0.7
Mercara	75	64	0.1	83.3	+16.1
Nagpur	88	75	T	32.7	+10.0
Ootacamund	65	54	0.7	9.3	—6.1
Patna	87	80	T	22.6	+2.6
Peshawar	103	85	—	1.2	—0.4
Poona	84	71	—	13.1	+1.3
Pachmarhi	72	68	0.3	47.6	+14.3
Port Blair	89	79	—	41.9	+7.3
Quetta	82	59	—	0.9	—
Ranchi	85	75	0.2	16.0	—8.4
Rawalpindi	96	79	—	22.8	+12.9
Rangoon	91	79	0.1	36.2	—3.3
Ratnagiri	85	76	T	77.4	+15.6
Rajkot	87	75	T	16.5	+1.3
Sialkot	96	82	—	15.8	+5.5
Srinagar	92	64	—	3.8	—
Sholapur	91	71	—	20.6	+11.8
Shillong	71	65	2.7	33.8	+2.9
Simla	66	56	3.4	23.8	—0.2
Surat	86	78	—	25.9	+0.9
Salem	91	72	1.9	11.0	+4.1
Trichinopoly	93	75	0.1	4.7	+1.7
Trivandrum	85	75	—	17.0	—3.8
Vizagapatam	90	81	—	11.9	+2.5

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2189 miles away with its epicentral region in or near Central Sumatra was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 18h 43 mts. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 29th July 1938.

PATHE

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1938

INDIAN MERCHANTS' PROTEST

A great deal of public interest always attaches to the activities of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and similar other commercial bodies in the country. For trade provides a sort of barometer of the general conditions of a nation, and statesmen and administrators are always careful to note and profit by the survey of trade statistics and tendencies. The opinions of a hard-boiled businessman have always an intrinsic value of their own, even though the businessman has necessarily a limited outlook. The caveat entered by Mr. G. G. Morarji, President of the Indian Merchant's Chamber, against the various safeguards and reservations in the Government of India Act, in his speech at the recent quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is, therefore, very opportune and revealing. It proves that the great body of businessmen in the country, who have a substantial stake in the country, are at one with the Congress in its stand against Federation. The assurance given by Mr. Gordhandas rarji in this connection, that the Indian Commercial Community will be guided by the Congress views, as indeed it generally has been in the past, is extremely welcome. It proves the loyalty of this class to the Congress in spite of the anti-Congress propaganda conducted by certain capitalists and Zamindars, particularly in the United Provinces

State Intervention

What is most gratifying to us is the authoritative admission made by the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the right, justice and necessity of State intervention in business affairs for the good of the nation as a whole. The policy of *laissez faire* has been exploded long since, as much in theory as in practice, and what reasons the Indian Merchants' Chamber had for fighting against State intervention on the score of foreign domination have to a great extent disappeared with the formation of national government in the provinces. The various provincial ministries are pledged to protect the interests of all, and Mr. Morarji rightly observes that if they are to rule and administer well, they must have the right to intervene in all fields of national activities—commercial as much as non-commercial. "Not only that," proceeds Mr. Morarji, "but business which originally shirked intervention in any form will have to admit, tolerate and, perhaps, even welcome Government intervention." This view is in keeping with modern ideas and incidentally it also conveys a tribute to the impartiality and fair-mindedness of the various provincial administrations. The loyalty and faith which the merchants entertain for the Swadeshi Government is further exemplified by their appeal to them to help in the fight against the present suicidal exchange ratio. The agitation against this anti-Indian ratio has never flagged since its imposition more than a decade ago; and neither has the determination of the Government of India to retain it regardless of the great loss it is inflicting upon Indian agriculturists as well as businessmen. The sympathy of the Congress Cabinets, at any rate, for the Merchants' demand for a lower ratio is assured, and it is to be hoped that it will be possible to launch a nation-wide movement for the repeal of the present ratio.

Complaint Against Reserve Bank

Another important issue raised in the meeting was that arising out of the recent crash of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank. The closure of the Bank has been a financial catastrophe of the first magnitude to thousands of persons We are not concerned here with the causes that led to this calamity, but it cannot be gainsaid that the Reserve Bank was either unwilling or unable to prevent that calamity. The view is widely held that the Reserve Bank woefully failed to discharge its responsibilities to a Scheduled Bank, and its critics have gone to the length of observing that the Reserve Bank may as well not have been established at all for all it did to avert the recent crisis! In some other ways also the working of the Reserve Bank has not proved satisfactory to public opinion. Mr. J. C. Setalvad, for example, indicted the attitude of the Reserve Bank towards indigenous bankers as too narrow "and not in the spirit of the understanding which was arrived at in the Legislature." In view of the key position which the Reserve Bank statutorily enjoys in the Indian financial world, the complaints against it must be critically reviewed by the Government of India, so as to make it more capable of serving and safeguarding public interest than it is at present.

Bombay's Educational Lead

Presiding over a meeting held to commemorate the death anniversary of Lokmanya Tilak, Premier Kher dwelt on the achievement of his Government in the educational field during one year of office and also on his future plans. It is no exaggeration to say that the last year will remain one of the most momentous in the annals of Indian education. The acceptance of office by the Congress itself was sufficient not only to quicken the tempo of our educational activities but also to give them a new orientation. A number of Committees in this and the other provinces have thrashed the question from various angles. The various suggestions and recommendations made by those committees are under the active consideration of the Governments concerned and the next year will witness a number of new changes both in the concept and method of our education. The Wardha Scheme, even though its principles, may be a matter of controversy, has stimulated thoughts on education and has been helpful in revolutionizing one's outlook in the field of primary education.

The spread of education among the masses, adult education and physical education will be the three main plans of Mr. Kher's educational programme during the next year. A Primary Education Board and a Physical Education Board are already functioning and an Adult Education Board will soon be set up. The liquidation of illiteracy cannot be achieved without an intensive campaign of adult education as was carried on in Russia after the revolution, and it is gratifying to note, therefore, that the Government of Bombay have decided to give an annual grant of Rs. 200 for any approved school for adult education forthwith without any formalities. This must be not viewed merely as a windfall by the associations labouring in this field; it is a challenge to them further to intensify their efforts. Mr. Kher rightly observed in his speech that it was education more than anything else which would bring the country nearer to the goal of Swarajya; but it must be an education with a purpose and one which satisfies our national aspirations and requirements and in this connection we trust Bombay's Education Minister will give as much importance and attention to the expansion and development of higher, especially technical, education as to the spread of education among the masses, adult education and physical education. The beginnings already made by Premier Kher in a number of directions provide a rich augury for the future and it may be confidently asserted that under his guidance Bombay will maintain her lead in this great nation-building task.

INDIAN POLITICS AND "THE "EXAMINER"

A Rejoinder And Protest Against Misrepresentation

(By "Observateur")

Since my article, "Luis da Menezes Braganza" was published in these columns recently the entire Goan press (including the local Catholic press) has noticed the death of the great Goan Leader and expressed in terms appropriate to the sad occasion the sense of loss and grief so universally felt. Even the avowedly clerical paper noticed the event with a grace that was as much the natural response to the correct appreciation of the sterling qualities the illustrious departed possessed, irrespective of the fact of clericalism of his genius, as it was, in a marked measure the reaction to funeral emotion and a Panjim paper even paid the compliment of saying that the features of the man at the last farewell were composed in a remarkable expression of calm and peace that those alone who complete their earthly pilgrimage and face the unknown with a clear conscience and righteousness of spirit could hope for: that is obviously saying a great deal for one who did not set particular store by either the necessity or privilege of dying in the arms of the Church.

Misrepresentation

The "Examiner" of Bombay, however, sounds a note of discord and goes to the length of challenging the propriety of a local Catholic journal writing an obituary notice of Menezes Braganza on the ground that he was denied the grace of the Church. The Jesuit paper quotes a single sentence out of my article to justify this alleged breach of Catholic conduct and I must say, at the outset, that it is not merely unfair to me personally but positively outrageous to the intelligence and sense of humour of the editors of the "Examiner", that a phrase should be detached from a whole column to attribute a meaning to the statement that, read in the body of the article, becomes perverted. What is worse, it is an intellectual insult that the docilest Catholics must resent even if they sought consolation in the philosophy of the end justifying the means. I must however, be permitted, as Prof. Correia Alfonso might say, to enter a strong protest against the attempt to misrepresent my statement:—I did not write as a specialist of religious conscience, either Catholic or non-Catholic, and I do take exception to my statement being distorted, with flagrant disregard of ordinary fairness, and exploited for classical propaganda of the kind the "Examiner" is carrying on

Wanted: A Confessor

The fact that M. B. was an anti-clerical writer as well as, primarily, a publicist and leader does not justify the kind of inference so facilely drawn by some of his clerical apponents. In using the phrase 'diabolical enemy of the Church' I am concerned with describing the effect produced amongst the ranks of the clericals who do not tolerate any criticism at all and the fact that thousands of good and devout Catholics read and admired his writing in this country and overseas attests more eloquently to the character of his anti-clerical writing. Only a rabid clerical could, in his superstition and lack of intellectual culture, so describe M. B., who tried to vindicate the real position of the Catholic Church by calling attention to the development of the institutional as against theological catholicism in Goa and whose training at Rachol equipped him with the competency of a brilliant theologian. As M. B. had had no use for father-confessors, one doubts if anyone could say whether he was or was not a Catholic by religious conviction. Nor can his anti-clerical writing be interpreted as that of an 'apostate' whatever view the Goan Patriarch or the Archbishop of Bombay took of the matter.

Campaign Against Congress

As regards the question of Catholic 'obedience' involved in noticing the death of the Goan leader either His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay is misled, one suspects, by the Goan coterie or he holds extraordinarily orthodox views on the question. The "Examiner" makes a reference too to M. B.'s 'politics'. Well they were certainly not either revolutionary or subversive. He was, as I have already pointed out, a liberal, averse to political sycophantism and had always been held in the highest esteem and respect even by those amongst Portuguese rulers and his Indian countrymen who had had politico-religious differences with him. It is certainly the duty of the Goan press to notice the death of a man of his position occupying as

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 2)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

Czechoslovakia Again To The Front

(From Our Own Correspondent)

PRAGUE, July 22.

Attention in Europe again is very closely directed to Czechoslovakia. And it is again connected with a strained state of relations between Germany and Czechoslovakia. The strain is maintained owing to a recalcitrant attitude and an assertive disposition projected by Germany, in association with the aim of overcoming Czechoslovakia's resistance to a drive for extension of hold in south-easterly direction, visualized by Nazi leaders in Berlin. On the part of Prague, there is a keen alertness to such a course, since it is held that its advancement, in the nature of an imperialist expansion, would imply a serious check to Czechoslovakia's integrity and sovereign character.

Germany's move is to get a hold over Czechoslovakia's policy and a directive control especially over her foreign policy. There is indignation in Berlin owing to Czechoslovakia's sensitiveness to sustain well the right and power of deciding the course of her policy in internal affairs and on the foreign sphere. The indignation is intensified by recognition of Czechoslovakia's attention and ability to avoid meek submission, an ability dependent on some internal factors of weight, as, a sound economic state, a well developed defence force and a highly advanced industrial system, and which is considerably strengthened by certain external understandings and contacts. The question of the German minority in Czechoslovakia has been taken up by Germany to push up the aim of winning a political game in relation with Czechoslovakia. This was seen as suited both to extend a pressure that could appear greatly as an internal one and cast a cover over Berlin's wider political consideration. Following the eventful days of May last, when Germany's calculation of advancing her aim by a forceful course was held back by a speedy and spirited stand of Czechoslovakia and reactions in association in some other centres, the German press has now commenced again a fresh campaign against Czechoslovakia, at a time when the new nationalities statute that is intended to put the question of minorities in Czechoslovakia on an improved basis is about to be released. The German papers have come out in advance with reflections virtually condemning the terms greatly understood to be incorporated in the new statute as unsatisfactory and as not fitted to lead to a settlement. These reflections underline Germany's care or object of using the minority question to materialise wider political aims. German papers have also come out this week with accounts of new mobilization moves on the part of Czechoslovakia.

Close Watchfulness

Such accounts, as various important papers in different centres comment, are advanced above all to work up an opinion against Czechoslovakia with Britain and win Britain to an helpful halt, on the latter German attention being still closely concentrated. The generally excellently informed leading Swiss moderate conservative daily "Neue Zuricher Zeitung" in a leading article this week says that Germany's new press campaign has not scored well abroad. The paper refers to the statements giving out new Czechoslovak mobilization moves as being quite unwarranted, though there may be troop movements, adding that in an obtaining state one could not well expect Czechoslovak forces all to be quietly stationed in barracks. It also writes in connection of troop movements on the part of Germany, particularly along the Austro-Czechoslovak frontier. Reviewing the whole position, the paper considers as least likely, as matters are, that Germany would actually enter on aggressive path, since Berlin is aware of Czechoslovakia's taking up a challenge if one is forced on her and is conscious of the forces that will array against Germany. The present campaign against Czechoslovakia at the same time represents a keen attempt to get Britain to an helpful stand. It gains an additional significance owing to an extension of internal rigour in Germany with the close care kept up to armament expansion and a concerned estimate taken of Britain's moves to increase armaments and extend economic contacts with various south-eastern European countries. The present state or stage in German-Czechoslovak, relations hence represents one of great and decisive importance. Germany is heedful to force issues in ways. German attitude will be greatly influenced by the opinion formed of British halt and the response from London to German moves to get Britain to what Berlin may view as favourable stand. As far as Czechoslovakia is concerned, she feels that the publication of the new minorities statute will add to her moral strength. Meanwhile, the state of close watchfulness is well maintained with striking composure linked with a good confidence. There are reference in some quarters of the Sudeten German Party moving to strike actions under suggestions from Germany to show opposition to the new minorities statute. Responsible quarters in Czechoslovakia have issued already a warning against such a course pushed in accordance with suggestions cast or pressed from outside. At the moment eyes of both Berlin and Prague are directed greatly to Paris, where important negotiations are expected to be under way this week in connection with the British Royal visit to Paris.

Royal Visit To France

Great care is given in all the

(Continued on page 10 Col. 6).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IN MEMORIAM

August 1st is a day which will remain for ever sacred in India's national calendar. For on that day eighteen years ago passed away one who was one of the foremost architects of modern India. The very fact that even after nearly a score of years after his death the nation so affectionately and respectfully cherishes his memory is a unique testimony to the greatness of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. For the changes in our life and outlook cannot be measured merely in terms of time; India can legitimately claim to have progressed more during the last eighteen years than she did during the previous eighty. Under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, the nation has already marched to a position within sight of our ultimate goal of Swarajya. The greater is the reason why we should honour to-day the memory of the man who first preached the gospel of Home Rule with the insight of a prophet and the fervour of a patriot. It was Tilak who first stood up single-handed against the might of the British Empire. It was Tilak who waged an implacable war against bureaucracy. It was Tilak who first infused a new spirit in and taught his countrymen to strive and suffer for their birthrights. The foundation of the Swarajya which is in our ken to-day was laid by the late Lokmanya, when the very concept of Swarajya had yet to dawn in the minds of most Indians. The memory of such a leader will ever remain green in the grateful hearts of his countrymen and serve as a perennial fountain of inspiration and courage.

REVOLT IN GREECE

Greece was due for something of the kind that happened the other day at Crete. It was time for her to show some signs of restiveness. Greece has been notoriously "changing"" She has more "revolutions", violent and peaceful, to her credit than perhaps any other country even in the Balkans. And she had been quiet under the heels of General Metaxa's dictatorship for a very long period of time. The revolt has, of course, been suppressed but the point is that the rising in Canea shows that another "revolution" is slowly coming into being. It will be welcome in so far as General Metaxas, whatever his present attitude to Italy, is a pronounced Fascist in his ideals and methods. Meanwhile one is reminded of King George. He returned to Greece with great promise. He even began astonishingly well. The restoration of full democracy was a question of time when the whole thing ended in a sudden anti-climax and he quietly submitted to being reduced to a state of regal futility by the Fascist Dictator.

ITALIAN "RACIAL" CAMPAIGN

The hint that the United States tried to give to Italy has failed to be effective. The American Ambassador called on Count Ciano to make "friendly inquiries" regarding the anti-Jewish campaign and to remind the Count of his previous assurance "that there was no room in Italy for anti-Semitism". Count Ciano gave the rather interesting reply that "the racial problem was being studied and it was too early to say to what extent it would affect Jews in Italy but it was principally aimed at preserving Italian racial purity in connection with Italy's imperial and racial policy". This is exactly the principal excuse urged by the Nazis for their Jew-baiting and there is, of course, no doubt that Italy will follow the same methods in the pursuit of her "imperial and racial policy". The American Ambassador asked for a re-iteration of a previous assurance. He has received an assurance that it will be positively broken. Now there is nothing at all unusual in Italy going back on her words. Indeed the basis of Italy's policy —as of many other countries—is to break pledges and undertakings. But the fact that Italy is about to start on an anti-Semitic campaign of racial purity —after so many years of benevolent indifference—emphasizes the closeness of the contact which is being developed between Berlin and Rome.

THE POPE'S STAND

In this connection it is interesting to note that His Holiness the Pope has again returned to the attack against racialism and has almost bluntly asked "why Italy should have need to copy Germany with such unhappy imitativeness". The reasons are not exactly a mystery to any student of Fascism and of the Rome-Berlin Axis. But the Pope's championship of the Jews is welcome. His Holiness' description of humanity as a great musical composition with variations but with the same general motive is eminently correct and happy. It does him great honour although we wish he could include the people of Spain also along with the Jews of Germany and Italy among the composite parts of humanity. And His Holiness is entitled also to universal praise for the courage with which he has practically challenged Italy on behalf of the Jews. We do not know how this challenge will eventually affect the Pope—it may quite easily precipitate a grave crisis between the Vatican and the Palazzo Venezia. But the sympathies of the world will be with the Pope in his courageous stand.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A dumb-waiter is better than a stupid one.

A very little tombstone may tell a very big story.

It's an easy matter to chase any man you can get on the run.

Every man is more or less of a gossip, but he refuses to admit it.

The relations of a man and his first wife nearly always rejoice in the troubles he has with his second.

Some husbands do a great deal of silent thinking and some wives do a great deal of thoughtless talking.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Even Maharanis and Ranis, who frequented Mussoorie, were not immune from insults.

Lady Srivastava got furious once when she heard a European lady remark: "She, a Black Woman, Refuses to Dance with a 'White Man.'" The 'black woman' referred to was a Rani. The obvious implication was how dare the Rani refuse to be the partner of a European.

—Report of our Allahabad Correspondent.

* * * *

In connection with the Mysore Dewan's invitation to the World P. E. N. Conference to hold their next annual session at Mysore, a correspondent points out that the authors assembled usually make a point of strongly denouncing Fascism.

But that is quite all right. It won't cause any embarrassment to the authorities—if the denunciation is confined to the suppression of thought and propaganda in Europe and America.

* * * *

"The Dewan (of Miraj) congratulated the people for their discipline and thanked Mr. Shankerrao Deo and others for their co-operation in bringing about a settlement."

—Sangli message.

We should like to congratulate the Dewan and the Raja on their wisdom.

* * * *

The Speaker of the Bihar Assembly has ruled the word "nonsense" to be unparliamentary.

We quite agree. The word to be used should be "Parliamentary."

* * * *

Provoked evidently by the British Prime Minister's lunch to Mahmond Pasha, Anglo-India welcomes the Egyptian Premier as "the head of the nearest approach to a National Government that Egypt has seen for many years."

Quite. In fact almost identical to the National Government that England has been seeing for many years.

* * * *

It is stated that the terms of the new concession granted the other day to a British Petroleum Company are more advantageous to Iraq than the concessions signed in the past.

We can only say 'Amen' and hope for the best.

* * * *

Paying a tribute to Great Britain the Turkish Foreign Minister, Dr. Aras, is reported to have declared that she possessed three important factors: Money, a navy and character.

The last, we hope, is not a diplomatic—er reference by the Turkish statesman to Albion's realism.

* * * *

Latest reports from Spain show that the Republicans are still advancing on the Ebro front.

But that need not cause any great worry. After all re-inforcements, even 'planes and bombs, do take time in transport. You cannot expect them to be sent, say, from Rome by wireless, can you?

* * * *

There will be no large scale military manoeuvres in Germany this year.

They are not, we believe, quite necessary now.

"Minor manoeuvres will however take place on certain parts of Germany's frontiers during the autumn."

As they have been taking place so frequently already.

* * * *

A TEA-TIME THOUGHT.

Facially, a pessimist gets a good deal more exercise than an optimist. The reason? It requires the use of fifty musceles to frown but only thirteen to produce a smile.

—John Hix.

* * * *

Mother wanted to spend Saturday afternoon shopping, and father—a statistician—reluctantly agreed to abandon his golf and spend the afternoon with the three small and energetic children.

When mother returned father handed her this:—

Dried tears—nine times.

Tied shoes—thirteen times.

Toy balloons purchased—two per child.

Average life of balloon—twelve seconds.

Cautioned children not to cross street—twenty-nine times.

Children insisted on crossing street—twenty-one times.

Number of Saturdays father will do this again—nought.

Terrible Train Disaster In Jamaica

50 KILLED AND 80 INJURED

Coaches Crash Into Rocks Sequel To Derailment

KINGSTON, July 31.

FIFTY PERSONS WERE KILLED AND EIGHTY INJURED WHEN A HOLIDAY TRAIN DERAILED ON A ROCKY CUTTING NEAR BALACLAVA.

THE TRAIN CARRIED 300 PASSENGERS, CHIEFLY KINGSTONIANS, GOING TO MONTEGO BAY FOR THE CELEBRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTENARY OF THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

Derailment Sequel

THE LEADING LOCOMOTIVE DERAILED AND THE DRIVER AND FIREMEN WERE KILLED INSTANTLY. ALL THE EIGHT COACHES CRASHED AGAINST THE ROCKS AND CLIFFS, TELESCOPED AND BROKE INTO SPLINTERS.

THE DISASTER IS DESCRIBED AS THE WORST IN THE 95 YEARS' EXISTENCE OF THE JAMAICA RAILWAYS.—REUTER.

MILITARY 'BUNDOBUST' IN JAMAICA

KINGSTON, July 30.

Extensive precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak of disorder on Monday when the centenary of the emancipation of slaves of Jamaica will be celebrated.

Attempts to seize land are feared.

Proclamations have been issued warning against this.

Cruiser "Orion" arrived here yesterday and emergency wireless stations have been established throughout the island. Troops are confined to the barracks and 500 special constables trained to use the rifles have been mobilised. War department's steamer "Abercorn" is cruising off the South coast to prevent suspected landing of arms and ammunition.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND CONGRESS CABINET CRITICISED

Nagpur Meeting Of 6,000 Describes Treatment To Dr. Khare As "Unjust And Unfair"

NAGPUR, July 31.

Vehement speeches criticising Gandhiji and the Congress Working Committee for the action taken against Dr. Khare were delivered at a public meeting of citizens, this evening, at the Town Hall, Mr. Kelkar (Congressman) presiding. It is estimated that over 6,000 people were present at the meeting, ninety per cent of the audience being Deccan Maharashtrians.

Some speakers blamed Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress High Command in strong terms, objecting to the tone of the Working Committee's resolution declaring Dr. Khare unfit to hold a position of trust and responsibility within the Congress, and expressed their misgivings that the Congress Executive had done serious injustice to Dr. Khare by passing its Wardha resolution and lowered the prestige of the Congress.

"KHARE'S SERVICES IGNORED"

Mr. B. G. Khaparde, M.L.A., Mr. M. Samiullakhan, former Mayor of Nagpur, Mr. H. J. Khandekar, Mr. T. L. Sheode, Advocate, and Maulana A. H. Natique were the principal speakers, all excepting Mr. Khandekar being non-Congressmen. They supported Dr. Khare's view-point, and complained that the Congress Executive had ignored Dr. Khare's services to Congress during the last 20 years. The President, Mr. Kelkar, declared that he had no hesitation in asserting that they yielded to none in their allegiance and love for Congress, but their quarrel was with the Working Committee and those who controlled and guided its policy at present. There was no doubt that they felt that the treatment meted out to Dr. Khare had created misgiving in the minds about the fairplay of the Congress High Command, and the Working Committee's resolution on Dr. Khare, the speaker feared, would have serious repercussions on Maharashtra's attitude towards the Congress.

The sharp tone of some of the speeches finding fault with Gandhiji, in particular, it is said, had not been used on the public platform at Nagpur for the last several years; and this is being considered as indicating the strength of feeling roused in one section of the people, chiefly the Maharatas in the city.

"UNJUST AND UNFAIR"

The meeting adopted a comprehensive resolution stating that the action taken by the Congress Working Committee against Dr. Khare was highly unjust and unfair, and that the Committee had clouded the real issue by unnecessarily and unfairly imputing motives to His Excellency the Governor. It was further urged that the A.-I. C. C. must inquire through an impartial non-party Tribunal, the Working Committee's action against Dr. Khare.

Extra police precautions had been taken to meet any emergency, and a strong force was present at the Kotwali nearby the Town Hall, but the meeting terminated peacefully.

DR. KHARE FOR POONA

In response to an invitation Dr. Khare left for Poona, this afternoon, to take part in the observance of the late Mr. B. G. Tilak's death anniversary there, tomorrow.—A.P.

Protest Against Treatment To Khare

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 28.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Nagpur held last night at the Town Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Bindumadhav Puranik unanimously passed a resolution strongly protesting against the "injustice" done by the Working Committee, Sardar Patel and Mahatma Gandhi to Dr. Khare and expressing want of confidence in the new Ministry. About 3,000 people attended the meeting.

The students of Nagpur are observing a hartal in all the schools as a protest against the action of the Working Committee.

MOVE FOR VILLAGE LIBRARIES

N. L. Sahu On What Govt. Can Do

CUTTACK, July 30.

"Government ought to engage a propaganda staff whose business will be to go from village to village and from town to town to organise public libraries," said Mr. L. N. Sahu, a member of the Servants of India Society, who was sent to Baroda by the Orissa Government to study the library and primary education movement there and suggest measures for this province, in the course of an interview to the "United Press."

Mr. Sahu suggested that in every municipal area, each Middle English School and, if intelligent head pandits were available, every primary school should have a free reading room and a library which would also be useful in removing illiteracy from amongst the masses to a certain extent and create a hunger for study.

He further suggested that with a little initiative from Governments lots of individuals would volunteer their services for the purpose.

In this connection Mr. Sahu said that the Government of Orissa would do well to adopt the Baroda scheme of movement on a much smaller scale, and if possible, to have the services of Mr. Motibhai, the author and organiser of the Baroda movement, who was willing to come to Orissa.

As regards Primary Education Mr. Sahu said that to start with wholesale free education up to the age of 14 would be very wholesome for Orissa.—United Press.

UNIFICATION OF ROYALTIES

Personnel Of Commission Established Under New Coal Act

LONDON, July 30.

The personnel has been announced of the commission established under the New Coal Act for unification of Royalties.

The Commission will eventually administer Mining Royalties estimated to be worth £664,500,000.

The chairman will be Sir Ernest Gowers who had been chairman of Coal Miners Reorganisation Commission, powers and duties of which are transferred to the New Commission. He was previously Under-Secretary at Mines Department and from 1927 to 1930 Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Deputy Chairman is Mr. P. Ghyslop, a well-known Consulting Mining Engineer and three other members are Mr. W. M. Codrington, a Director of Sun Insurance Office, Mr. Joseph Jones, President of Mine Workers Federation of Great Britain and Sir Felix Pole, former General Manager of Great Western Railway.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIAN TRADE TALKS

Stanley Still Discussing Points With Lancashire

LONDON, July 30.

The present phase of the Anglo-Indian trade negotiations ended with the departure of Sir Zafrullah from London. He is flying from Southampton and expects to reach Simla on August 4. Coming, as he did, after the Simla 'impasse' no secret is made in London of the immense difficulties attaching to the latest talks but until a fortnight ago, explorations by the Board of Trade and British Delegation indicated that some large measure of agreement in principle was not impossible. Since then, with an attempt more clearly to define certain issues, some difficulties have arisen and there has been much activity in the last few days in endeavour to overcome these.

It is believed, Mr. Stanley found it impossible clearly to lay down the cotton position as he is still discussing important points with Lancashire. But those in closest touch with the delegation indicate that "the two governments have succeeded in getting closer together in their views. It is hoped, sufficient progress has been made to enable the negotiations to be concluded from India. It is felt, it will not be necessary that further delegation should come to England."

Most matters with the exception of cotton appear to have been "tied up satisfactorily." It is likely that the outstanding cotton features will be settled by cable. No information is available regarding the negotiations to be staged in India, although it is presumed Sir Mohammad Zafrullah may again consult non-official advisers.—Reuter.

DUCE'S REPLY TO POPE

Absurd To Say 'Fascism Imitates Anything'

ROME, July 30.

Speaking to a group of Fascist Federal Secretaries, Sgr. Mussolini made what is construed as a brief reply to the Pope. He said: "You must know and let everyone know that in the racial question we shall go straight ahead. To say that Fascism imitated anyone in anything is simply absurd."—Reuter's Special.

"NONE OF HIS BUSINESS"

"Angriff" Angry With Pope

BERLIN, JULY 30.

Pope's attack on racialism is scathingly criticised in the German Press.

The "Angriff" says the Pope has been talking about things, which is none of his business, and referring to the Vatican's warning that "whoever strikes Catholic action, strikes the Pope and whoever strikes the Pope dies", the "Angriff" announces the publication shortly, of a series of articles calculated to "Expose the political machinations and dangerous actions of Catholic action all over the world."—Reuter.

RACIALISM V ANTI-SEMITISM

A Rome message says: The evening papers, commenting on Sgr. Mussolini's reply to the Pope, claim that the racial campaign is not essentially anti-Jewish. "We must not confound racialism with anti-Semitism", says the "Tribuna", which adds: "We do not know if it is possible to concentrate all Jews in some part of the world and form a Jewish State with definite responsibilities toward other civilised countries, but it will be an ideal solution."—Reuter's Special.

CHINESE FORCES ON OFFENSIVE

HANKOW, July 30.

Chinese forces this morning opened a general offensive North of the Yangtse river aiming to turn the right flank of Japanese forces.

They are at present attacking the neighbourhood of Taihu and Susung, North-EEast of Kiukiang.

According to an official communique the Chinese are on the offensive from Chienshan to Siaochihyi.—Reuter.

BR. GOVT. INQUIRING INTO BOMBING OF "DELLWYN"

LONDON, July 30.

Several questions on Commons' order paper this morning had reference to the bombing and sinking of British steamer "Delwyn" in the harbour of Gandia, Spain.

Replying for the Prime Minister, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Butler, said that the steamer belonging to "Dellwyn" Steamship Company of Cardiff carrying cargo of coal was attacked by single low flying aircraft and was sunk as a result. Reports suggested that the attack was deliberate. If on further inquiry this view was confirmed, the Government would at once request the commission which is being formed to study these incidents to examine without delay the circumstances of this attack.

In the reply to the further question the Civil Lord of the Admiralty said that sinking was witnessed by H. M. S. "Hero" which took no hostile action against the aeroplane. Instructions given to Royal Navy, he added, were in accordance with the policy of the Government to give fullest protection to British ships outside the territorial waters.

"RIGHT MAN IN RIGHT PLACE"

Commons' Tributes To Halifax

LONDON, July 30.

Commenting on the adjournment of Parliament the "Times", the "Daily Telegrarph" and the "Morning Post" refer to the success of the Prime Minister's appointment of Lord Halifax to the Foreign Office.

The "Times" says even the most severest of critics of Government are now agreed that Lord Halifax at the Foreign Office is the right man in the right place so that the former uproar against having the Foreign Secretary in the Lords seems a very distant and hollow controversy.

The "Telegraph" thinks the appointment of Sir Kinsely Wood to the Air Ministry and Lord Halifax have both proved satisfactorily. "No man has added to his reputation more notably during the past few months than Lord Halifax whose sphere has been in the best traditions of British statesmanship.—Reuter.

CHEMICAL COTTON FROM SHORT STAPLE

Pilot Plant To Continue Experiment

SIMLA, July 30.

Preliminary experiments on the conversion of short staple cotton into chemical cotton have been made at the Technological Laboratory of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. It is understood the committee has under consideration the question of installing a pilot plant for continuing the experiments on semi-commercial scale.—United Press.

King And Queen For Balmoral

LONDON, July 30.

The King and Queen accompanied by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret landed yesterday afternoon at Beallieu river from the Royal Yacht "Victoria and Albert" and picnicked at New Forest.

The Royal Yacht is expected to start to-day for northern waters and the Royal party will eventually disembark at Aberdeen and proceed to Balmoral.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Preliminary Agreement Between Indian Experts And War Office

LONDON, July 30.

Reuter understands informal discussions between experts from India and War Office on problems of Imperial Defence in relation to India have now resulted in a preliminary agreement on further measures to be taken to deal with the problems.

Sir Ivo Vesey and Mr. Rowlands are leaving for India on August 4 while Sir Joubert De Laferto and Col. Mayne are taking short leave before proceeding to India.—Reuter.

SUDETEN LEADER'S QUESTION

Will Czech Government Stand By Its Proposals?

PRAGUE, July 30.

In view of the uncertainty in regard to the Government proposals, Herr Kundt, Leader of the Sudeten Germans Group in Parliament, has enquired whether the Government still stands by the proposals and whether they intend to continue the conversations with Sudetens, or do they consider that Lord Runciman's Mission supersedes their plans in this respect.

Herr Kundt has asked for a reply by August 2, when Sudeten Leaders will hold a plenary meeting.

It is learned Dr. Hodza will reply on Monday, it is understood, to the effect that Government stand by the proposals and Lord Runciman's arrival will not alter the situation in this respect.

The Leaders of the Government Coalition Parties will meet on Monday, to approve of the Government's Draft Measures. Parliament will assemble on Tuesday, and will formally refer the Bills to Committees, and, on Wednesday, negotiations between the Government and Sudetens will begin, and Lord Runciman will arrive. According to the present plans, Lord Runciman's good offices will not be resorted to, until difficulties arise.

Meanwhile two prominent Czech papers have published articles disparaging Britain and declaring that Czech and Russian interests are practically identical.—Reuter.

Czech Legation At Kabul

PRAGUE, July 30.

Czechoslovakia is establishing a Legation at Kabul.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF PALESTINE

Foreign Affairs Debate In Commons

LONDON, July 30.

The Colonial Secretary stated in reply to a Commons' question that he was unable to make any precise estimates as to the extent of disorder in Palestine which arose from influences outside Palestine.

It was of course well-known that armed bands from outside Palestine had crossed the frontier.

As to whether he proposed to maintain the existing limitation on Jewish immigration to Palestine and for how long Mr. MacDonald referred the questioner to a Despatch of his predecessor on March 10 to the High Commissioner of Palestine to which he had nothing to add. He further stated that it was not at present possible to state whether on the reassembly of Parliament after the recess, he would be able to announce the policy of His Majesty's Government respecting the future Government of Palestine but recognised the desirability of announcement being made at the earliest possible date.

When asked whether in view of the installation of heavy guns in the vicinity of Gibraltar, Government would make representation to the Spanish insurgent authorities, the Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Commons reaffirmed that the situation was being carefully watched. As a result of the fresh examination of the question recently made, Government did not consider it necessary to make any representations at the present time.—B. O. W.

Another Bomb Outrage In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, July 30.

A bomb exploded in crowded Jewish section of the City this evening causing panic among Jewish pedestrians.

The explosion was heard all over the city but only five persons were slightly injured.—Reuter.

Whitehall Frames Sham Constitution For Malta

Governor To Have Overriding Powers: Colonial Secretary's Statement In Commons

LONDON, July 29.

The proposed New Constitution for Malta was the subject of a statement in the House of Commons by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald.

The Government, he said, had now reached to certain conclusions on the matter, which it was proposed shortly to submit to His Majesty in the form of drafts leters patent.

The constitution would allow the colony considerable measure of participation in the conduct of their own affairs. There was no question of restoring responsible Government, nor did the Government consider this would be practicable at present.

The New Constitution would provide for the establishment of a Legislature, in which people would be associated through elected representatives with the Government of the colony. The Legislature, to be known as the Council of the Government, would be composed of 8 official members, 2 unofficial members elected by the Governor at his discretion, and 10 elected members. The Governor would preside over the Council and have a casting, but not original, vote.

Ministers of religion would not be eligible for election as the members of the council. As in case of similar constitutions in other parts of the empire, powers of the council would be subject to certain limitations. For example, the Government would have certain overriding powers of legislation and be able to restrict discussions on defence measures whenever he considers it desirable in the public interest. Language questions would be excluded from the discussion or control by the Council of the Government. Provisions, relating to franchise would be, in the first instance, the same as those provided in 1921 constitutions for elections to the Legislative Assembly. It was understood that some considerable time must elapse before the New Constitution could be brought into effect. After letters patent were passed, some months would be necessarily occupied in Malta in preparing for election for which new register of voters would have to be compiled.—Reuter.

Will Assam Ministry Accede To Popular Demand?

PROBLEMS BEFORE LAND REVENUE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR, July 30.

Do accede to the popular demand by remitting revenue on lands to keep the Congress Party quiet, or to discontinue the remission granted last year, thereby saving 15 lakhs of provincial revenue, are the two questions which the Government of Assam is facing at present.

The Land Revenue Enquiry Committee has commenced its sitting at Shillong since Wednesday last.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference include the questions as whether measures can be adopted by Government for raising the present economic condition of ryots; whether should there be special measures for Tribal Areas, particularly semi-Tribal Miris; whether any further legislation like the temporary Stay of Execution of Degrees Bill as proposed by the Government for introduction in the next Assembly and Agricultural Debtors Act as in Madras are necessary; whether remission granted last year should be continued or if modified to what extent; should Nisf Kherajdars be also allowed concession of remission of Land Revenue and if so what extent and under what conditions.

The Committee has of course the collaboration of Congress.

The question whether remission of revenues would help ryots in improving or recouping their position to a degree comparable with the extent to which Government resources are crippled by the deprivation of such a large income and whether it is money-lender, who reaps the largest benefit from this policy, was also discussed. Congressmen present advocated Party's policy of continuation of reduced land revenue, refuting simultaneously the allegations against Congress that it has been forcing the whole administration to destruction, by reducing the Provincial exchequer to zero.

The Congress Party, while forcing remission of revenue of agricultural land, demands enhancement on lands occupied by hundreds of tea estates by hundreds of acres and the imposition of tax on agricultural income exceeding Rs. 2,000 annually.

The Committee's sittings continue.

A little over 20 lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned by the Assam Government for relief in flood affected areas in Assam Valley. Brahmaputra's level has considerably gone down but the aftermath of the floods continues to be acute. Signs of scarcity in Kamrup and Goalpara Districts and drought in Northern half of Darrang are causing grave anxiety.

RIOT ACCUSED.

Hundred persons, mostly Muslims, are awaiting trial at the Criminal Court of Hailakandi the seat of the first Hindu-Muslim riot in Assam proper.

There was a demonstration by Muslims over the arrests but no disturbance occurred on account of Sec. 144 being in force.

The local Congress Committee is holding an independent enquiry into the actual cause of the riot.

MORE RIOTING & FIRING IN BURMA

Trouble In 8 Districts: Ban On Assembly Of 5

RANGOON, July 31.

It is officially stated that yesterday Mandalay Town was on the whole quiet, but the situation became worse the same night, when some serious rioting broke out accompanied by looting and murder and the police were obliged to fire to put a stop to the outrage. A mail train was held up at Shanzu station by a crowd, which was dispersed by the military police.

As the result of rioting and assaults there were about 50 casualties. The situation is well in hand.

RIOTS IN EIGHT DISTRICTS.

Reports have also been received of isolated disturbances in Shwebo, Toungoo, Prome, Tharrawaddy, Pegu, Isein, Hanthawaddy and Pyapon districts. The situation in these districts is in hand, and additional forces have been despatched to reinforce the police.

There are no reports of disturbances received from other districts.

Total casualties in Insein and other suburbs are 67 killed and 420 injured. The damage done to property is now estimated at about ten lakhs of rupees.

BAN ON ASSEMBLY.

A message received from Mandalay states that a detachment of the King's Royal Rifle Corps arrived from Maymyo and is guarding the market and pagoda surroundings. The District Magistrate has issued an order prohibiting the Assembly of more than five persons for a period of two months.—A. P.

FRESH TROUBLE IN E. RANGOON

Several Cases Of Assaults Reported From Mandalay Also

RANGOON, July 31.

One man was shot dead by the military police in East Rangoon early this morning.

Reports have been received from certain districts that trouble has started there on a minor scale. It is learnt that in Mandalay there have hitherto been ten cases of assaults.

The Premier, Dr. Ba Maw, dressed in a striking uniform that of a commander of the Burmese Youth Movement League, has all these days been motoring all over the city, supervising rescue work and explaining to the populace the measures adopted by the Government to deal with the situation and counselling them to be calm.—A. P.

Situation Improves

RANGOON, July 31.

There has been a distinct improvement in the situation in the city this morning. The thoroughfares, with three days accumulation of litter and refuse, are just being cleaned. The army and the police have not relaxed control.—A. P.

Khadi Symbolises India's Heritage

PREMIER OPENS NEW DEPOT AT DADAR

Sardar Patel On Political Aspect Of Home-spun

That Mahatma Gandhi's desire to pay khadi workers at the rate of one anna per hour should be earnestly put into practice, was the appeal made by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, speaking at the opening ceremony of the premises of a new Khadi depot at De Silva Road, Dadar, on Sunday morning.

The depot was opened under the auspices of the Maharashtra Charka Sangh and the opening ceremony was performed in the Kohinoor Cinema, amidst a large gathernig. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

THE MAHARASHTRA SANGH

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, at the outset, observed that the Maharashtra Charka Sangh had come to occupy a unique position in the cult of khadi, as it had been consistently following Mahatma Gandhi's advice in the matter of payment of wages to its workers and spinners. The occasion was important, he added, as it marked the acceptance of a living wage in khadi. He hoped that the principle which the Sangh had introduced would have salutary effect in the successful working of the organisation.

FITTING TRIBUTE TO TILAK

The Prime Minister observed that it was a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak whose anniversary of death would be commemorated from this week. Khadi, he said, was the embodiment of a principle for which Mahatma Gandhi stood and worked. Khadi was not a mere political badge. It symbolised the true heritage of India.

The Congress struggle was for changing the whole social system in the country. That system, it had to be recognised, was quite different from the systems which could be found in other parts of the world. India had a deep religious background to her cultural consciousness, but by that he did not mean that religion should be construed in its narrow definition.

Continuing Premier Kher said that it could now be noticed that a larger number of people than before, were taking to khadi and its use had become more popular.

Khadi had its uses and its deep significance. Through the use of khadi by a greater number of people, more advantages could flow. Khadi provided a supplementary income to thousands of literate and illiterate people in the villages. Nearly 26,000 people were now getting their bread and clothing through khadi.

Moreover, khadi had come to occupy an unique place in the social system of the country.

Emphasising co-ordination of various khadi organisations in the country, Mr. Kher appealed for the universal use of khadi and thought that the time had come when more and more women should recognise the importance of khadi and consume larger quantity of khadi.

Mr. Shankerlal Banker, in proposing a vote of thanks to the guests, said that he had observed during his recent tour in Bijapur and some of the other districts that men and women engaged in breaking stones, could not earn more than an anna per day. It was a pity that people did not take to spinning and earn more money with practically less strain. It was up to the leaders, he thought, to spread the use of khaddar and attract more and more people towards it.

ROLE OF KHADI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, dwelling on the role of Khadi in the history of the present as well as the future of India said that more positive democratising influence than Khadi would be well nigh impossible. The achievements of Khadi now and hereafter were entirely due to Mahatma Gandhi. The potency of Khadi, he continued, was indeed great and it had already manifested itself. It now only remained for all concerned to spread the cult of khadi more and more and throughout the country.

Explaining the political aspect of khadi, the Sardar observed that its power was indeed great and had already made itself felt. As a contrast, he often wondered at the performance of those with the same end in view—Swaraj—but did little for the propagation of khadi.

SLOGANS AND WORK

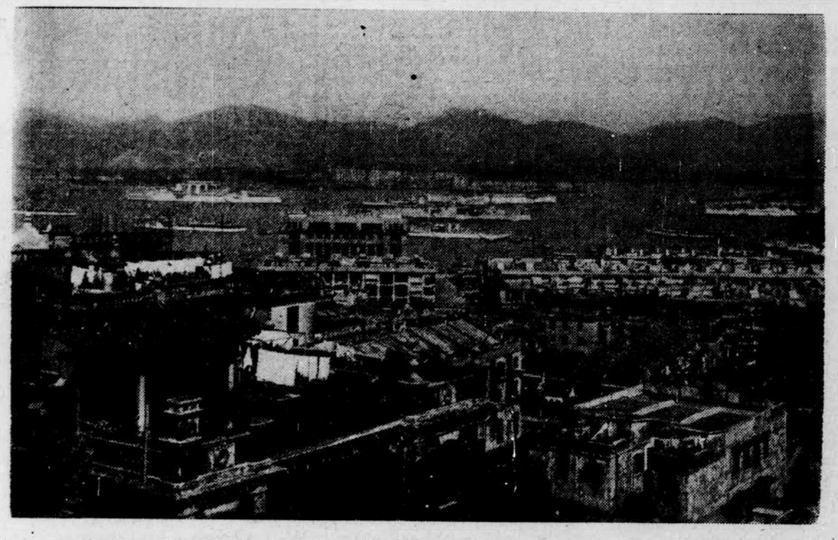
A million youths, he said, might raise the slogan of "Inquilab Zindabad" and raise it too often. The only result he could foresee was a hoarse throat and not an inch of material advance. There were also those who wanted "the workers of the world to unite". Indeed he should be happy to see the workers united throughout the world, but he utterly failed to visualise of what immediate purpose such slogans could serve India at the moment. What was needed was, he continued, fewer slogans and more of work. And in that respect Mahatma Gandhi was a shining example. He appealed to all to follow Gandhiji sincerely and seriously for in it lay the salvation of the country.

Proceeding the Sardar paid a tribute to the workers of Maharashtra who had all along nourished Swadeshism in them; but he would remind them that true Swadeshi was in khadi alone.

INDIAN POLITICS AND "THE EXAMINER"

(Continued from page 6.)

he did a unique position in the country's public and intellectual life. Ironically enough, he was perhaps the best friend and benefactor of the Goan clergy which would long have been replaced by the foreign personnel but for the influence he exerted in combating racialism. The "Examiner", which represents the interests of foreign missionaries, has recently been carrying on anti-Congress propaganda mostly through misrepresentation of the non-sectarian position of the Congress. It may have no love for the late Goan Nationalist leader. But one is not quite sure that the paper could fight the forces of nationalism with the weapon of Catholic doctrine of obedience and discipline in the sphere that lies outside its legitimate functions.



A general view of Hongkong. Note the Man-of-War standing in the harbour.

CONTROL OVER BOOKS

Dr. Paranjpye Suggests Board For Text Books And Committee As Censors

The establishment, by the Government, of a Board for publishing good books in provincial languages on various branches of knowledge was suggested by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, ex-Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, while presiding over the second anniversary of the Marathi Sahitya Sangh, at the Muzaffarabad Hall on Sunday evening.

Dr. Paranjpye also pleaded for complete freedom of expression and stated that even if control was to be exercised over objectionable literature, the power to exercise such control should not be exercised by an administrative officer.

Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar, President of the Mandal, welcomed the guests.

TWO KINDS OF BOOKS

Dr. Paranjpye in the course of his speech referred to the division of literature into literature of knowledge and literature of power. In the former category fell text books and books whose object was the imparting of knowledge. In such books the thought was more important than the form. Such literature must ever be progressive because every new book put its predecessor out of date.

In this connection he referred to the difficulty of obtaining proper books in provincial languages. Institutions like the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society were doing some good work, but that was inadequate. The Government must come forward and establish a Board for the publication of books in provincial languages. They must set apart at least a lakh of rupees for that purpose. When Dr. Paranjpye was the Minister of Education in the Bombay Government he had submitted a scheme for that purpose but he did not know what had become of that scheme. He thought that the present popular Ministry could take up the scheme.

Fiction and drama and literature of propaganda value fell under the category of literature of power. They were the more popular forms. That was why totalitarian Governments like those of Italy and Germany exercised a great deal of control over such literature.

CONTROL OVER PUBLICATION

Dr. Paranjpye expressed his strong disapproval of any restrictions being placed on literature. If restrictions had to be placed at all in exceptional cases it should not be open to an executive officer to take action. A Committee of learned non-party men should be set up for that purpose. If such a Committee disapproved of any book the publishers might be warned. That would have a salutary effect.

At present there was an increasing production of progressive books. Some of these were condemned as obscene by certain sections of people. If anybody had any objection to a particular kind of book they need not read it but they had no right to restrict the right of others to read it.

TOO AMBITIOUS

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, who was Minister of Education after Dr. Paranjpye in the course of his speech said that he considered Dr. Paranjpye's scheme too ambitious. Besides it referred to only one of the five languages of the Presidency, so it had to be dropped as impracticable.

Miss Sakuntala Paranjpye made a plea for reading literature in Indian languages. She raised laughter against her father by giving his own preference for English books.

Mr. P. V. Kane, Mr. M. D. Altekar, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalker and others also addressed the gathering.

Curfew Order At Bhagalpore

Police Vigorously Patrolling Streets

PATNA, July 30.

The latest figures of casualties in Bhagalpore riots, according to official information received here, are five killed, including a Muslim and 56 injured, of whom 29 are Muslims.

Since 2 p.m. to-day, there has been no recrudescence of trouble. Curfew order has been enforced and police are vigorously patrolling the streets. It is reported that among the four Hindus killed one was a postal peon.—A. P

LATEST FIGURES OF CASUALTIES

M. L. A.s To Visit Scenes Of Riots

PATNA, July 30.

Until noon to-day the total casualties in connection with the communal disturbances at Bhagalpore was four Hindus killed and 25 wounded, in addition to 14 Muslims being injured but one killed, states a Press Communique.

It adds that as soon as reports of assault began to come in, parties of armed and lathi constables were at once deputed to patrol the main thoroughfares and lanes, and they continued to do so throughout the night. At present there are about 320 police on patrol duty, and further forces have been sent to Bhagalpore in case they are required. Assaults have been few since this morning, and the situation is under control.

According to information received at Sadaquatt Ashram (Provincial Congress Headquarters) from the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Bhagalpore, the casualties among the Hindus are 11 killed. About 30 bad characters have been arrested. Sporadic assaults are continuing.

Mr. Kailash Bihari Lal, M.L.A., Bhagalpore, sent a letter to the Working Committee of the B.P.C.C. which met this morning and again this evening, surveying the situation arising out of the riots at Bhagalpore, and suggesting that the Premier and other Congress M.L.A.s should visit the scene of the riots in order to quell the disturbances.—A.P.

MONOGAMY BY LEGISLATION

Mrs. Subbaroyan On Her Bill Before Central Assembly

Emphasising the urgency and need of a bill to prevent polygamy among Hindus, Mrs. K. Radhabai Subbaroyan, M.L.A. (Central) at a meeting at Blavatsky Lodge, Bombay, on Sunday, observed that during the course of her discussion with Dr. Deshmukh, she had pointed out difficulties to him for any legislation seeking divorce as a practical remedy. From conversation she had with the Hon. Mr. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, she could gather that he wholeheartedly agreed with the principle of monogamy, although he could not find his way to support in details the provisions of her proposed legislation in that regard.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association and was presided over by Mr. S. S. Patkar.

Mrs. Subbaroyan believed that divorce would not appeal to the millions who lived in villages and when one thought of any legislation, one should not think in terms of a few educated people but of the millions, who were spread over the villages. Moreover, Hindu women still believed in the sanctity of marriage.

The Widow Re-marriage Act, she declared, had been on the Statute Book for a very long time and it was not only not popular but those people who had taken advantage of some sections of the Act, had been persecuted. The speaker wished that Sanatanists had rather concentrated their attention on the evils of polygamy and sought ways and means as to how to remedy them.

A SHORT STORY

GOLD STRIKE

BY RICHARD HILL WILKINSON.

It was difficult for Curt not to hope he'd strike a rich vein of pay dirt. He knew now how those old time prospectors felt, the ones he used to read about who went into the desert year after year.

Back at Medicine Gap they had told him that a young, energetic chap like himself could make maybe ten dollars a day most anywhere in the hills, if he worked hard and learned to distinguish gold from iron pyrites. Old Sam Stone, who owned the shack at the edge of town that Curt and Mary had rented, had once been a prospector. He was willing enough to teach the boy what he could about the business.

Trudging along beneath the blazing noonday sun, a sleepy pack burro loaded down with his equipment and provisions shambling along behind. Curt wondered how Mary was going to stand it. She had been willing enough to quit their job back home and come out into the desert where he could paint pictures. It was O.K. while their money lasted, but now that they needed another stake to keep going—well, she hadn't liked the idea of his going into the desert alone.

"It's filled with all kinds of danger, Snakes and bandits and ——"

"Now, Mary, it's silly to think of bandits. This isn't the old West. It's 1938. There aren't any bandits left."

"Aren't there? Well, just yesterday the bank at Barlow was held up and robbed and ——"

"But, darling, those weren't the old type of desert bandits who ride horses and carry six guns and go into the desert to hide. Now, for goodness' sake, be sensible."

He wished now he hadn't been so sharp with her. After all, he was going to be away a week. Tough on the kid. But—what if he did strike it rich? A bonanza! He'd buy her everything a woman could possibly desire.

He stopped and drank from his canteen. Foolish of him to think of bonanzas. Why, there hadn't been a rich strike for years. Still ....

On his second day out, Curt came to the hills described to him by Old Sam. If Old Sam was correct there was a dry stream bed here where he could pick up a few dollars worth of dust.

He found the stream bed and followed it for a mile. There were indications that others had been here before him. No use digging where the ground had been recently worked over. That night he camped far up the stream. The next morning he set to work. By nightfall he figured he must have at least five dollars worth of dust. Not a very big haul. Hardly worth it. Still, it was better than nothing, and there was always the chance of a strike.

The next day he worked ten hours and made about six dollars. Perhaps, he decided, he'd better move up the stream bed farther. The following morning he broke camp, and all that day he trekked north. Signs of other prospectors became less frequent. Yet that night, tired and quite discouraged, he camped at a site that hadn't been used so very long ago.

The question of water troubled him. All he had was what was in his canteen. Farther south there had been a tiny stream. Here there was none. So the next morning he climbed the embankment above the dry bed and followed along the summit of the ridge, searching on both sides for the sparse green growth that would indicate water. The sun was blistering hot, and he felt low in spirits. So far he hadn't made enough to pay for his equipment and provisions. He could remain here four more days at the most.

Suddenly his eye lighted on a tiny oasis. It was almost hidden by a cluttering of boulders, directly below him. Well, there'd be water there anyhow.

He started down the steep embankment. He took two steps and his foot slipped on a loose stone. There was a clattering sound, and in a flash Curt found himself rolling and sliding helplessly down the slope. He turned a complete somersault, and as he did so he glimpsed beneath him a man who had been bending over the pool of water. The man straightened up with a startled exclamation, reaching towards his belt.

But there was no time for what the man intended to do. In a split second's time, Curt's body had crashed into him, knocking him flat.

Dazed, Curt rolled over and sat up. The man, gun half drawn, was lying at full length unconscious. Curt went towards the man's pack with the idea of getting a cup with which to carry water from the pool. He opened the pack, and his eyes bulged. There were a dozen packages of greenbacks inside that pack, all of a larger denomination than Curt had ever known was made.

For a moment Curt stood still, trying to think. He remembered the signs he'd seen in the stream bed—hoofmarks, chiefly, and camp sites. He had thought other prospectors had been there. Then his thoughts leaped to what Mary had said: The bank robbery at Barlow.

The man on the ground groaned and stirred. Curt took three quick steps toward him, bending over and snatching the old-fashioned six-shotter from the man's belt....

The bank gave Curt a reward of dol. 2000, and the State paid him another dol. 1,000. They could, with care, live two years on that. But neither felt they'd have to, for Curt's paintings were getting better and better.

"I guess," Mary laughed happily, "you'll listen to me hereafter when I warn you against bandits."

"I guess," Curt laughed back, "I'll never listen to anyone who says there's no chance of making a rich gold strike these days."

(Copyright).

South Indian Victims In Rangoon Riots

MADRAS, July 30.

The "United Press" understands that the Government of Madras have telegraphically requested the Government of Burma for information regarding the number of South Indians who are dead or injured in the present riots.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Always Look for Things Where You've Lost 'Em

By BUD FISHER

WE CAME HERE TO LOOK FOR A JOB, SIR!
JUST A SECOND -- AIN'T YOU THE TWO LAZY GUYS WE FIRED OUT OF HERE TWO WEEKS AGO?
YEH, THAT'S US! WE'RE THE GUYS!
WELL, THEN WHAT'S THE IDEA COMING BACK HERE LOOKING FOR A JOB?
WHY NOT?
WE LOST IT HERE, DIDN'T WE!
?

SECRET OF HIS FAULTLESS SKIN.

Away with Sun-browned cheeks and throats. Use Godrej Household Soap—the ideal toilet Soap for modest incomes. Of the famous Godrej quality deliciously scented, it is the greatest soap value ever offered. Each tablet weighs 4 ozs. nett.

Sold everywhere.

GODREJ

TOILET SOAPS

TOO PURE - NO FAT

Sole Agents:
NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & Co.,
Bombay.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 30

L Edwards ss Kybfels of 4785 reg tons, Captain H Reincke arrived from Marmagoa with general cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Murdoch 3638 reg tons, Captain P E Williams arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo.

M Mackenzie ss Steel Ranger of 3450 reg tons, Captain E Lucas arrived from New York via Alexandria, Port Said, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1526 reg tons Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons, Captain E E P Sterling sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Naringa of 4118 reg tons Captain P G Hancock sailed for Rangoon via Cochin, Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons, Captain N D Anderson sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 30

4 Clan Murdoch 3638 Port Akha 3-8 J Finlay
5 Joypore 3209 Japan 3-8 M M
6 Steel Ranger 3450 N F N F M M
7 Kybfels 4785 Hamburg 7-8 L Edwards.
11 Gambada 3252 Port Said N F L Dreyfus
14 G. I. Livanos 2866 Port Said 1-8 L Dreyfus.
15 Ormara 2978 Antwerp 6-8 M M
17 Kenya 4646 Durban 3-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Kohinur 3240 Moulmein 30-7 T Morrison.
9 Jalaputra 3113 Karachi 30-7 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

A El Hind 3225 Calcutta 29-7 Scindia S N
B Barala 1899 Basra N F M M
D/E Naringa 4118 Rangoon 30-7 M M
G Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 30-7 Merchant S N
M Varsova 1955 Busra 18-8 M M
K Rizwani 3306 N F 15-8 T Morrison
Q Bankura 1896 Busra 3-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Nalgora 3-8-38 M M
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Durban 7-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 10-8-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 1-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-8-38 L Edwards

FROM GUTHENBURG

Tungsha 10-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Tampa 9-8-38 L Edwards
City of Florence 3-8-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Sumatra 9-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Villar Perosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Hakozaki Maru 31-7-38 N K Kaisha
Ranpura 5-8-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-7-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Vasna 6-8-38 M M
Bamora 4-8-38 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-8-38 Volkart Bros

FROM MIRI

British Yeoman 1-8-38 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Takliwa 6-8-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 31-7-38 T Morrison

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 3-8-38 M M
Jalarashmi 30-7-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

China Maru 1-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Hakozaki Maru 2-8-38 N Y Kaisya
Somali 2-8-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Ormara 6-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 19-8-38 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finlay
Cilicia 5-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Florence 5-8-38 F F Campbell

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 11-8-38 Volkart Bros

FOR PORT SAID

Livanos 1-8-38 L Dreyfus

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K
Jeypore 3-8-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Chitral 5-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR SAIGON

Riv 4-8-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Bankura 3-8-38 M M
Varela 4-8-38 M M
Vasna 11-8-38 M M
Sumatra 11-8-38 L Triestino

-OR DURBAN

Kenya 3-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 4-8-38 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Naringa 31-7-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-8-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 5-8-38 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Strathaird (boats) 29-7-38
S S Kohinur 29-7-38
S S Irrawadi 30-7-38

EXPORTS

S S Kybfels for Rotterdam: 37 cyl empty cylinders Havro Trading; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake A J Calcuttawalla; 180 bags dill seed B Balwant; 125 bags mustard seed H Manilal.

For Bremen: 25 drums empty iron drums Cutler Palmer

For Hamburg: 100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 534 bags gum V Padamsey; 137 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 5520 bags gr nut oil cake A J Calcuttawalla; 5520 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1380 bags gr nut oil cake E Mahomedally; 330 bags raw cotton V Ladha; 220 bags raw cotton K M Nathoo; 240 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 2700 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 13 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini.

For Euschede: 77 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

For Piracus: 2346 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Ormara for London: 60 bags gum D Mavji; 7 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi; 4 bales goat skin tanned F Janmahomed; 14 bags gum H K Kesharwalla.

For New Castle: 26 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

S S Jeypore for Kobe: 634 bags raw cotton N Futehally; 51 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 50 bales raw cotton Langley.

IMPORTS

S S Ranchi Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 180 bales raw silk; 70 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong: 100 bags beans; 50 bales sugarcandy; 50 bales cassia; 25 bales raw silk.

From Canton: 76 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 54 slabs refined tin.

From Colombo: 65 chests tea.

S S Himalaya Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 732 bales paper; 70 D/ John hydrogen peroxide; 76 pcs steel tyres; 71 bales cardboard; 38 cases iron screws; 875 cases shoes; 995 cases glass bangles; 80 cases hollow glass; 85 cases wire nails; 50 bags unshelled almonds;

From Bari: 355 cases shelled almonds.

From Fiume: 1876 pcs pine rough boards; 395 pcs beechwood steamed square 639 cases tiles; 52 cases sau e'ware.

From Venice: 918 cases art silk yarn; 32 cases glass bead; 58 bales waste spun silk yarn; 66 bales jrtg paper; 1000 bags marble clips; 40 casks litophone.

From Brindisi: 75 bags shelled almonds.

From Port Said: 350 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 100 bags gum.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 30.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/3
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	118/2

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	32/14
Bank of India	139/12
Central Bank	31/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43
Reserve Bank	117/4
Union Bank	5/7

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	520
Ambica	233/12
Arun	395
Arvind	1065
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	907/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Central India	256/14
Century	291/4
Colaba	171/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	158/12
Hukumchan	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	210/10
Khatau Makanji	125
Kohinoor	287/8
Laxmi Cotton	472/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	112/8
Morarji	141/14
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	233/12
Raipur	640
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2075
Simplex	89/6
Swadeshi	227/8
Vishnu	1165

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1450
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/13
Tata Power Ord.	1365

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram.	115
Surat Electrics	172/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	109
Belapur	161/4
Bombay Burma New	190
Bombay Burma Old	542/8
Bombay Steam	227/8
Bombay Telephone	84/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	6/9
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	132/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/4
Indian Radio Ord.	405
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	31/12
Mysore Sugar	22/12
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	63/12
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/4
Shivrajpur	44/8
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel Ordy	265/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1272/8

JUTES.

Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	48/11
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	465
Kankanarrah	369
Lawrence	368
Reliance	62

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

June Figures Disclose Decrease

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The trade returns of British India for the month of June, 1938, as compared with the preceding month showed a decrease in the value of imports and increases in the values of exports and re-exports. The value of the imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 12,00 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 44 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose by Rs. 69 lakhs from Rs. 11,63 lakhs in May 1938 to Rs. 12,32 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports also increased by Rs. 1 lakh and amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs. The comparison of the trade figures in June, 1938, and the three months April to June, 1938, with those of the preceding month and the corresponding periods of the preceding year, is set forth below:—

	Month of June	Month of May	increase (+) or decrease (—) in June 1932, as compared with May, 1937.
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs) / per cent
Imports	12,00	12,44	—44 / —3.5
Exports	12,32	11,63	+69 / +5.9
Re-Exports	40	39	+ 1 / +2.6

	Month of June, '38 R(lakhs)	Month of June, '37 R(lakhs)	Increase June, '38 R(lakhs	(+) or decrease (—) in as compared with June '37 per cent
Imports	12,00	13,89	—1,89	—13.6
Exports	12,32	17,05	—4,73	—27.7
Re-exports	40	81	— 41	—50.6

	Three months April to June, 1938 R(lakhs)	1937 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) In 1938 as compared with 1937 R(lakhs) / per cent.
Imports	37,87	43,99	—6,12 / —13.9
Exports	36,12	49,91	—13,79 / —27.6
Re-exports	1,29	2,15	— 86 / —40.0

TREASURE.

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net export of Rs. 51 lakhs in June, 1938 as against Rs. 63 lakhs in the preceding month and a net import of Rs. 25 lakhs in June, 1937. The transactions in gold and silver on private account during the three months, April to June, 1938, compare as follows with the corresponding period of the preceding years:—

	Three months, April to June 1938 R(lakhs)	1937 R(lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1938 as compared with 1937 R(lakhs)
Gold imported	30	72	—42
Gold Exported	3,05	4,12	—1,07
Silver imported	66	1,23	—57
Silver exported		7	— 7

Measures by the statistics of merchandise and treasures, the total visible balance of trade in June, 1938, was Rs. 1,27 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 29 lakhs in May, 1938, and Rs. 3,74 lakhs in June, 1937. During the three months ended June, 1938, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 1,91 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 10,42 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in June, 1938, was minus Rs. 6 lakhs and in the three months ended June, 1938, minus Rs. 42 lakhs.

IMPORTS.

As compared with June, 1937, the imports of good, drink and tobacco in June, 1938, decreased by Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 1,51 lakhs, Imports of rice, not in the husk, fell from 133,000 tons to 116,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,21 lakhs to Rs. 99 lakhs in value. There were decreases of Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs under pulse and salt respectively while cloves recorded and increase of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured showed a decrease of Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 3,21 lakhs in June, 1938. Imports of kerosene oil fell from 20.2 million gallons to 17.7 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 62 lakhs in value. Imports or raw cotton decreased from 12,200 tons to 11,500 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,16 lakhs to Rs. 97 lakhs in value in June, 1938. Copra or cocoanut kernel declined by Rs. 6 lakhs and silk, raw and cocoons and teakwood by Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. Imports of petroleum, dangerous, nashing below 76 deg.F rose from 5.4 million gallons to 10.0 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 49 lakhs in value. Fuel oils, showed an increased from 10.2 million gallons to 11.3 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in value. There were decrease under asphalt and cocoanut oil (—R 3 lakhs, each).

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, decreased by Rs. 1,20 lakhs to Rs. 6,78 lakhs in June, 1938 as compared with June, 1937. Artificial silk yarn fell from 2.5 million lbs. to 0.6 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods also declined from 5.0 million yds. valued Rs. 14 lakhs in June, 1937, to 1.7 million yds. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the month under report. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries, buses and vans, numbered 619 and 316 valued at Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs in June, 1938, as compared with 949 and 965 valued at Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs respectively in June, 1937. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton manufactures (including yarn) increased from Rs. 94 lakhs in June, 1937, to Rs. 96 lakhs in June, 1938. The imports of cotton piecegoods increased from 29.4 million yards to 39.2 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 68 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton twist and yarn, showed an increase from 1.6 million lbs. to 2.1 million lbs. but the value remained the same at Rs. 20 lakhs. There were also decreases under sheets and plates of iron or steel (—R 16 lakhs), coaltar dyes (—R 11 lakhs), hardware (—R 10 lakhs), paper (—R 9 lakhs), rubber manufactures and hoops and strips (—R 5 lakhs, each) and chemicals (R 4 lakhs). Imports of textile machinery, on the other hand, increased by R 14 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

Compared with June, 1937, exports of food, drink and tobacco in June, 1938, increased by Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 3,43 lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, improved in quantity from 14,200 tons to 17,000 tons and in value from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs in the month under report. Shipments of tea advanced from 11.0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 83 lakhs in June, 1937, to 19.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,40 lakhs in June, 1938. There was also a tons valued at Rs. 1,71 lakhs on June, noticeable improvement of 4.4 million lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 26 lakhs in value in the exports of tobacco, which amounted to 11.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 46 lakhs in June, 1938.

DECREASE OF COTTON EXPORTS

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured declined by Rs. 4,09 lakhs to Rs. 4,97 lakhs in June, 1938. Shipments of raw cotton declined heavily and amounted to 34,800 1938, as against 67,400 tons valued at Rs. 4.31 lakhs in June, 1937. Japan curtailed her requirements and took 33 per cent in June, 1938 a against 59 per cent in June, 1937. The shares of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Germany were 19,13, 10 and 6 per cent respectively in the month under report. Despatches of raw jute declined considerably from 62,600 tons to 34,700 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,29 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs in value. Exports of raw wool amounted to 3.1 million lbs. Valued at Rs. 17 lakhs in the month under report as against 5.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Shipments of raw wides and skins recorded a fall of 1,700 tons in quantity and of Rs. 24 lakhs in value and amounted to 3,000 tons valued at Rs. 28 lakhs in June, 1938. Exports of lakhs (mostly shellac) fell in quantity from 59,800 cwts. to 34,200 cwts. and in value from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs Exports of manganese ore decreased from 73,400 tons valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in June, 1937, to 40,700 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in June, 1938. Shipments of seeds, on the other hand, showed an improvement of 10,600 tons in quantity but the value declined by Rs. 11 lakhs. Castor seed declined from 5,000 tons tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to 1,500 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in June, 1938. Groundnuts improved from Rs. 47,300 tons to 59,200 tons in quantity but the value fell by Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs to Rs. 70 lakhs. Linseed increased from 23,000 tons to 29,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs in value . Exports of oilcakes rose from 18,100 tons to 25,600 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs in value.

SHIPMENTS OF YARN

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured fell by Rs. 1,01 lakhs to Rs. 3,78 lakhs. Exports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at Rs. 63 lakhs in June, 1938, as against Rs. 84 lakhs in June, 1937, Shipments of cotton yarn declined from 3.0 million lbs. to 2.8 million lbs. in quantity but the value stood almost the same at Rs. 15 lakhs. Despatches of cotton piecegoods shrank and amounted to 15.8 million yards valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in June, 1938 as against 22.7 million yards valued at Rs. 61 lakhs in June, 1937. The number of gunny bags exported, decreased from 44.9 million to 43.8 million, the corresponding decline in value being from Rs. 1,02 lakhs to Rs. 93 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth fell from 158.0 million yards valued at Rs. 1,51 lakhs in June, 1937, to 131.8 million yards valued at Rs. 1,09 lakhs in June, 1938.

Shipments of tanned hides and skins amounted to 1,400 tons valued at Rs. 35 lakhs showing a decrease of 1,100 tons in quantity and of Rs. 30 lakhs in value. Exports of pig iron fell in quantity from 53,500 to 31,800 tons but the value improved from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs in the month under report.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The share of the United Kingdom rose from 27 per cent to 30 per cent in imports and from 33 per cent to 34 per cent in exports in June, 1938, as compared with June, 1937. The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States of America in the month under report were 9, 8 and 6 per cent respectively under imports and 3, 7, and 8 per cent respectively under exports.

Movement of shipping. The tonnage of vessels that entered into British India and cleared with cargoes from foreign countries and British Possessions during the month of June, 1938, amounted to 731,000 and 827,000 respectively as compared with 777,000 and 732,000 in May, 1938, and 782,000 and 735,000 respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year. During the three months ending June, 1938, the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 2,228,000 and 2,355,000 as compared with 2,324,000 and 2,383,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.—A. P.

EASIER TENDENCY IN WHEAT MARKETS

Liberal Increase Of Supply

(From our own correspondent.)

Delhi, July 27.

The current quotations of wheat compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

Chicago: Sept. 67 5/8 (70 1/2) Dec. 69 5/8 (72 3/8)

Liverpool:—Oct 67 (68 1/4) Dec. 64 7/8 (67 1/8)

Winnipeg: Oct. 75 5/8 (76 1/2)

Buenos Aires: July 8.13 (8.52)

Karachi: Sept. 21-11-0 (22-2-3) Oct. 21-14-9 (unquoted).

Bombay: Sept. 4-2-9 (4-5-3)

Calcutta: Sept. 3-6-0 (3-7-3)

Hapur: Ready 2-5-5 (2-7-1) Bhadon 2-7-0 (2-5-5) Mangsir 2-5-7 (2-7-1)

PRICES DECLINE

From the above table of quotations it would appear that world wheat markets during the week under review finished easier and the prices declining everywhere. This world wide easiness was due to favourable crop reports from North America, Liberal increase in supply, larger world shipments, reports of more improvement in European yields than expected. To-day's Liverpool cable stating that more Australian wheat has been sold to India, caused a further depression in the prices. The future position of wheat seems to be quite bearish, the reasons of which have already been specified in our previous review, and the prices are likely to fall further but there is likelihood that the exporter's demand would check this fall.

KARACHI MARKET

The Karachi wheat market has been easy and the prices consequently suffered a loss of 10 to 12 annas per candy, touching the lowest at Rs. 21-10-0 quoted for Sept. although there has been some slight steadiness in the prices on unfavourable Canadian crop reports and exporter's support. But subsequently prices gave way under heavy selling and favourable upcountry weather reports. Trading was comparatively lower than the past week and on the spot market the sales totalled about 31000 bags which were bought by the local millers and the exporters. About 3500 tons were bought by European firms for July shipments and 3000 tons of Sept. shipments. During the week ending July 23, arrivals and the exports amounted to about 222737 bags and 392993 bags respectively

The upcountry markets during the early part of the week witnessed a very irregular and uncertain trend but in the week-end there was a strong current of easiness. The prices registered a decline of about 0/2/9 per maund. Arrivals were irregular due to rainy weather but on clear days averaged 2000 maunds in the U.P. and 4000 maunds in the Punjab per day. The main buyers were the stockists and the exporters were reluctant to figure as buyers. The stocks have increased from 14000 to 19000 tons at Amritsar while at Lyallpur from 16550 to 18375 tons. Hapur increased its stock by 22 Khattis, bringing the accumulations to 930 Khattis. The highest and the lowest rates for Bhadon at Hapur touched during the week were 2/7/1 and 2/4/9 respectively. Speculative business was on a better scale and about 40000 tons were purchased by Messrs. Birla and Birushah during the early days of the week, but they have now adopted reluctance. Ready demand was poor with exports very little. Only 4 or 5 Khattis were sent outside.

PRICE DIFFERENCES

Last year the quotations in the different centres were:

London: Rosafe 42 South Australian 46.

Chicago: Sept. 120 5/8

Liverpool: Oct. 109 3/4 Dec. 110

Karachi: Ready 30 July 30-0-0 Sept. 30-11-6.

Hapur: Ready 3-4-2 Bhadon 3-4-8

Bombay: Sept. 5-7-9 Jan. 5-12-9

Calcutta: Sept. 4-4-3 May 4-1-9

OVERSEAS MARKETS

The overseas market met with a mixed feeling; the first part of the week was steady and the remainder easy. Speculative selling was almost deferred by the nervousness regarding the possibility of serious rust damage in North America, uncertainty as to the U.S. Farm loan policy and the better feeling in the Stock market. There was a handsome demand almost for all positions but particularly for near ones. The U.K. millers swallowed up all the Australian supplies which were more attractive than Danubian or Soviet descriptions.

WEATHER REPORTS

The weather has been very favourable and the winter wheat harvest is making progressive strides in the Northern parts of Dakota and Washington. Oragon promises a better yield. Although the spring wheat is enjoying an excellent atmosphere, a larger area under its cultivation (South Dakota) has been reported to be infected by insects. Rust danger is at its best every where but particularly in the South. It must be remembered here that as the crop is shortly to be harvested, there remains no serious danger to the crops which can create a strong menace. Prospects of Argentine crops have enhanced by 10 to 15 per cent over the last year. The fate of the spring wheat in some important territories of the U.S.S.R. is still adverse and there appears no immediate relief for its betterment.

SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The world visible supply position on July 16 of 1938 and 1937 was as under:—

	(In thousand bushels) 1938	1937
Countries		
U. S. A.	63900	55000
Canada	23300	38000
Argentine	11040	7360
Australia	23500	16500
United Kingdom	11370	9420
On sea	36200	29000
Others	2440	5770
Total	171750	161050

The total of world export during the week ending July 16, amounted to 903000 qrs, as compared with 1518000 qrs. last week while since Aug. 1, 1937, they have amounted to 6418000 qrs. as compared with 72850000 qrs. same time last year. The visible stock in U.S.A. is returned at 64791000 bushels as against 42356000 bushels last week and 55359000 bushels corresponding week of the last year.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tota Power Co. Ltd., report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

30th Week (ended July 29th).

1936	10,485,000
1937	13,173,500
1938	14,485,000
Total for 30 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1936	325,675,000
1937	365,988,100
1938	428,923,200

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

important European capitals to the State visit of the British King with the Queen to France. In the reports in the Continental press there is a comparative lack of attention to the ceremonial aspect and pageantry of it, which but emphasizes a closer care to its weight and importance as a political event, taking place as it does at a time when strong and sharp currents are at play. The political character of the event gained colour on account of the exchange of communications on the eve of the Royal visit between Daladier, the French Premier and the British Prime Minister, Chamberlain. The letter of the latter is viewed as being more cordial than perhaps may have been expected a while back. Since Daladier's last visit to London, many events have happened to increase Britain's care for the understanding with France. The complication over the Anglo-Italian Agreement assuming practical effect, a keener firmness revealed by the Rome-Berlin axis, the closer orientation shown by Berlin and Rome towards Japan engaged on an aggressive path on the Asiatic mainland, have all contributed to this in varying degrees. Opinion in London has also become somewhat more careful of the German stand, for Germany now no longer is in the old position of carrying a campaign for removing some of the shackles of the Treaty of Versailles, but bent closely on an expansionist course. Though some sources in Britain still incline to lend an encouragement to Germany's assertive trend, viewing it as suited to strengthen basically the idea of imperialist hold and useful as a check against, Russia, yet there is as well an extension of critical attitude to it, owing to the concern of German aims in co-operation with other circumstances getting beyond convenient limits. Herr Hitler was careful to send a special envoy Captain Wildemann to London, as held, with some assurances just before the departure of the King and the Queen to France. France is expected to press for closer consideration now at the conversations during the time of the Royal visit various Continental questions and particularly the Central European one.

Third Year In Spain

The Spanish War has just entered its third year. In the two years it has dragged on, the insurgent leader General Franco, has made marked advance and considerably increased the territory under his control. But the surprising fact perhaps is not the gain made by him greatly with foreign, German and Italian, aid; but the resistance retained by the Spanish Government with headquarters now at Barcelona against heavy odds and under very trying conditions, exposing the weakness of the idea of "quick war" and expressing the weight of popular support. "Non-intervention" in the two years has worked on the whole heavily against the Spanish Government. Italy and Germany while talking of neutrality have been open in their sympathies and definite in extension of support to the insurgents. This week both Hitler and Mussolini have sent wires of congratulations and good wishes to General Franco with the War entering its third year. Two recent volumes in the Penguin series, "War or Blackmail" by Mme. Tabouis and "Mussolini's Roman Empire" by G. T. Garratt, both show that German-Italian support against Madrid dates much further back than the commencement of the civil war a support which to the War before long was to give greatly the nature of a foreign invasion. "Non-intervention" was allowed to run a course aidful to the insurgents largely as well by the halt kept by Britain that had also the effect of considerably paralysing France against an active stand on behalf of the Spanish Government. To-day though the Spanish Government is in a very hard position, victory is not assured or at any rate near at hand for Franco. The withdrawal of the foreign forces and experts might still imply great changes and turns. Italy and Germany are manoeuvering closely to see Franco win, the attitude of both being influenced by wider aims hoped to be advanced. In passing, it is interesting to note, German and Italian attitude staying quite opposite to that of India both on the Spanish and Chinese issues, two foreign issues on which India has been expressing opinion somewhat definitely. This as well carries a reflection of the game on for effecting new imperialist divisions, pushed often under the garb of seeking a redress, and carrying with it the tendency to emphasize the concept of external hold, in place of advance to its progressive liquidation. The Spanish War, it is worth noting, also underlines much as the Chinese, that national defence involves not only the creation of a trained defence force, but also a good industrial basis for it. This is of interest to India and also England when the question of India's defence is much discussed with the problem of communications also calling a new attention.

Indian Visitors To Prague

Indian visitors to Prague this week included Mr. and Mrs. Ghose from Calcutta, Mr. Kizilbash of the Bombay Port Trust and wife, and Dr. Hameed from Bombay. Mr. Ghose who is associated with the film industry and represents also some engineering interests and Dr. Hameed who is a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and is connected with an important chemical concern in the town had come for business reasons. Mr. Ghose who came to Prague on three different occasions in the course of his tour would appear to have found it one of the most pleasant of the capitals in Europe. Dr. Hameed and Mrs. Hameed are expected to come to Prague again in August, The Maharaja of Dewas who arrived in Prague last week had occasion to meet while in Prague Dr. Krofta, the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Govt. Frames New Rules

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following regulations governing transactions in foreign exchange in Afghanistan have been promulgated by the Afghan Government.

Every foreigner entering Afghanistan must show to the frontier customs official the foreign exchange with him and obtain a certificate. On the strength of that certificate he will be entitled at the time of leaving Afghanistan to take with him without a special permit the foreign exchange entered therein.

In continuation of previous rules and orders the export of gold, silver and Afghani notes is strictly forbidden save in the following cases:—

(a) Export from the country of gold or silver, whether in the form of coins or not, without exception and irrespective of quantity requires the special decree and permit of the Cabinet. This permit will be forwarded to the Customs houses concerned through the Trade Ministry and the exporter must possess a customs permit showing the number of the Cabinet decree.

(b) Every traveller or trader leaving or entering the country is entitled to take with him 100/- Afghanistan in notes. If found in possession of an amount above this excess will be considered to have been smuggled and he will be dealt with according to the customs rules.

"Use European Crisis For India's Advantage"

"Don't Wait Till Federation Is Thrust On You", Says Mr. P. Tricumdas

"To-day is the time. Let us not wait till the Federation is thrust on us. Let us not wait at all. Any body who has studied the situation abroad, must come to the same conclusion, unless he be a person who wants peace at any cost—peace with slavery."

Thus said Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas the Congress Socialist leader who arrived in India on Thursday last, straight from the War-Zone, at the Blavatsky Hall, on Saturday, speaking on "Back from the War-Zone."

The lecture is the first of the series "India and the World To-day," organised by the local Congress Socialist Party.

At the outset, the lecturer said, who ever had titled that lecture, had given way to some imagination, correctly, since he had not at all been to any War-Zone literally, but the present-day Europe could be taken as one, from the sense of insecurity and tension prevailing there, under cover of a suave exterior.

The lecturer was of the opinion that Britain held the key position in the alarming situation that prevailed in Europe.

The Anglo-Italian Pact gave a free-hand to Italy in Spain.

BRITAIN'S AIM.

Britain was cleverly and steadily working towards conditions favourable to a Four-Power Pact of Germany, France, England and Italy, anti-Soviet in character.

From talks he had even with radicals in France, the lecturer could come to no other conclusion, as they would have no other choice but to choose between the policy enunciated by their immediate neighbour Britain, and Soviet-Russia which is far away over several frontiers. Britain would assure France, non-aggression on the part of Germany at such a pass.

In England, he had found a staunch pacifist movement.

He had expressed to comrades in England, to take to a more correct line that is to form an organisation of peace-loving democratic States in Europe against the aggressive Fascist States. He also had advised his comrades to expose the fallacy of the Chamberlain policy of "War danger", "preparedness" and "postponement of war", but they feared that they would be accused of being against the Nation. He was of the opinion that the people would side with the opposition (Labour), if they adopted a bold attitude. The case of France was similar. The other problem, which very nearly drove Europe to the brink of War, was the Czech problem. Here, the Sudetens had no case, except that of following the commands of Hitler and keeping to the so-called heritage of Germany—the "Superman theory", that Germans were destined to control Europe.

FAR EAST.

In the far-east, the resistance put up by China, had saved a world conflagration. The original intention of Japan, to carve a corridor, to shut out Soviet Russia from China, had been foiled. From the reports—very authentic, the Chinese would break the Japanese back in their present war.

Other smaller countries in Europe had resigned themselves to their fate—of being used as helpless pawns to German ambitions towards the Soviet.

NEARER HOME.

Coming nearer home, the European crisis, which Pandit Jawaharlal had been talking about, has come by. He hoped, with the return of the Pandit, the movement to use the European crisis to India's advantage would gain ground, for, any body, who had been in Europe recently, could not but appreciate that view.

The attempts on the part of men like Lord Lothian and on the part of some responsible Congressmen (if the reports in British Press were correct) to negotiate for a favourable Federation, for the sake of a peace with slavery, he reliably gathered, were only to stave of the present crisis on the part of the British,—perhaps for 5 years. The passing of the crisis would be followed by repression and retrogression.

So, to be carried away by the present success of the Provincial Antonomy experiment with the bureaucratic methods copied by men like C. R. in arresting persons who picketed, would not be for the country's good.

FOR JOURNALISTS' BENEFIT

Mr. Chatterjee's Appeal For Funds

CALCUTTA, July 29.

A fervent appeal for funds to meet the dire necessity of the journalists all over India has been made by Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, President of the Indian Journalists' Association, Calcutta.

"Our countrymen are perhaps aware," says Mr. Chatterjee, "that a Journalists Benefit Fund has been started under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association. The fund has been created to meet a dire necessity, for seldom has a journalist in our country, however high position he may occupy, any security of tenure, far less any tempting prospects of betterment in service. It has not, however, been possible to meet the numerous calls on the fund to any appreciable extent on account of its limited resources. If the fund is to be of any tangible benefit to those for whom it is intended, it is absolutely essential to strengthen it without delay.

"The present Executive Council of the Association are sincerely desirous of doing something in this direction before their term of office expires. They have already taken in hand the task of revising the rules in order to make them more elastic and adapt them to the conditions brought about by the new Insurance Law recently passed by the Central Legislature.

"It is now proposed to appeal to the generous-minded people of our country and the brethren of the profession to contribute whatever amount they can to the fund and thereby help a very deserving cause.

"I, therefore, as the President of the Association and as one interested in the welfare of working journalists, appeal to all for whatever assistance they can render to this very deserving cause."

Contributions are asked to be remitted to Mr. S. C. Ray at 2, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.—United Press.

EVILS OF POLYGAMY

Mrs. Subbaroyan On Her Monogamy Bill

Mrs. K. Radhabai Subbaroyan, M.L.A., made out a strong case for the Bill which she proposes to introduce in the Central Legislature, restraining polygamous marriages among Hindus, addressing a meeting held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the National Council of Women in India.

Marriage of a Hindu, during the life time fo his wife or her husband, was according to her repugnant to modern Hindu sentiment, and it was detrimental to the peace and happiness of Hindu families. Enlightened Hindu opinion, did not approve of polygamy, but the law as at present stood or administered, did not prohibit it.

NUMEROUS INSTANCES

There were numerous instances where a man, who was already married to a loving and innocent wife, had married a second time without any reasonable justification. The speaker was disposed to think that there seemed to be some opposition, when it came to a question of improving the status of women.

The woman member of the Central Legislature strongly pleaded for the economic independence of women. It was for that, and also to give a better status to women, that she proposed to introduce the present Bill. In introducing the present Bill, she was not moved by mere sentiment or equality to all, but she had before her eyes the picture of many a wife, ill-treated and deserted by their husbands. India, she stated, could only have good sons, if there were good mothers. India had excellent and glorious mothers in the past, and Indian decadence set in only, when restrictions were imposed on women.

Concluding, she appealed to the audience to carry on propaganda for the passage of the Bill.

EVERYONE UNANIMOUS

"Everyone in this hall, is unanimous in the idea that a man should not have two wives", this statement of Mrs. Menaka Premchand, who spoke next, was greeted with loud cheers. The first wife of a man who married a second time, she said, would keenly feel the tragedy. It was not the question of bread and butter to her that mattered. The feeling that her husband did not want her any longer, was most humiliating and bitter to a woman.

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas also spoke.

Mrs. Faiz Tyabji presided.

STEAMER SAVES 2 MEN FROM BEING DROWNED

MUNSHIGANJ, July 30.

Timely arrival of the Barisal Express Steamer "Naga" and the strenuous efforts for about an hour made by the Serang of the steamer saved two lives last evening, when a country boat containing a school teacher and a boatman capsized midstream at the junction of the rivers Dhaleswari and Meghna, down Munshiganj steamer station. The Serang noticed from a distance two men struggling in the rough river and after a strenuous effort for one hour, the two men were picked up with great difficulty.—United Press.

Jalgaon Cotton Market Committee Activities

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON, July 27.

The first meeting of the Cotton Market Committee (which consists of 14 members—seven elected by the cultivators, four by the merchants, two representatives of local bodies and one nominated by Government) was held last week when the budget for 1938-39 was adopted. Rao Sahib S. H. Prayag, M. Ag. B. A. S., Government Cotton Research Officer, has been unanimously elected as the first Chairman of the Committee.

The Committee has decided to take up the present market site from the Jalgaon Municipality. It will be called "V. V. Cotton Market" after the donor of the site.

Jubbulpore, July 29.—Thirty-six witnesses have so far been examined for the prosecution in the case against 55 Muslims filed before Mr. J. P. Malaviya, First Class Magistrate, Jubbulpore, on a charge of rioting with dangerous weapons in the recent communal disturbances in the town.—United Press.

"PRESTIGE OF TRI-COLOUR SOARING HIGHER AND HIGHER"

Mr. Nagindas On Lessons Of C. P. Crisis: Monthly Flag Salutation At Congress House

"The prestige of the tri-colour is soaring higher and higher day by day," declared Mr. Nagindas T Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., performing the monthly flag salutation ceremony at the Congress House on Sunday morning.

The Congress, he said, was daily receiving more and more measure of recognition in the world today and its leaders were coming to be held in greater respect. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was being received with great respect and admiration during his European tour and his utterances were being listened to with respectful attention. That was evidence enough to indicate that Congress was the only political organisation which could claim to speak for India and command the respect and attention of others.

Nearer home, Mr. Nagindas T. Master observed, the C. P. crisis had set the minds of the British authorities to realise that the Congress prestige and influence could not be undermined and if it was their intention to hatch plans to corrode the Congress influence by subterfuges, the British authorities might have sufficient reasons to realise by now that their plans in that regard had come home to roost.

The Working Committee had dealt with the question with a firm hand, which the occasion demanded and it had done so regardless of personalities. Thereby the Congress had undoubtedly safeguarded its prestige and its influence.

Concluding, he said that that the monthly flag salutation ceremonies have been witnessing Congress marching from strength to strength and ascertaining itself in times of crises.

A Challenge To Governors

Whatever view one took of the Ministerial crisis in the Central Provinces and the Congress Working Committee's decision on it, the fact that after one year of the office experiment the Congress had still to remind the country that acceptance of office did not mean acceptance of the Constitution, is itself eloquent. Thus observed Mr. C. K. Narayanswami unfurling the National Flag at the C. V. O. Jain Boarding at Matunga on Sunday morning.

The resolution condemning the action of the Governor was a challenge to the Governors that they might act without the sanction of the Congress High Command only at their peril.

"Mr. Satyamurthi was the loudest in condemning other Congressmen who worked as a group within the Congress to propagate their views as the grossest indiscipline; but to-day he seeks freedom, absolute freedom, to air his views even if these views are against the views of the entire Congress. He claims the right to convert others to his views, but would deny it to others who seek to do nothing more."

SOCIALISTS VINDICATED

Mr. K. D. Doshi said that C. P. crisis was a vindication of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Socialists who opposed office acceptance.

The function then came to a close.

The Committee of officials appointed by the Madras Government to examine the merits and demerits of the new election rules prepared by Government, in the light of the experiences gained by them in the recent election to the various district boards and municipalities in the presidency, have, it is understood, made some recommendations favouring certain changes in the different rules and their report is expected to be submitted to Government shortly.

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"	" ...	Rs. 1,700	Wolseley "	...	Rs. 2,100	Humber "	...	Rs. 950
"	" ...	Rs. 1,700	" "	...	Rs. 2,000	Hupmobile Sedan	...	Rs. 1,550
"	" ...	Rs. 1,350	Ford Sedan	...	Rs. 2,000	Essex Tourer	...	Rs. 850
"	Roadster	Rs. 1,200	" Tourer	...	Rs. 2,000	Citroen Saloon	...	Rs. 800
"	"	Rs. 800	" "	...	Rs. 1,250	Morris Coupe	...	Rs. 800
						Opel Olympia	...	Rs. 1,150

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, July 30

L Edwards ss Kybfels of 4785 reg tons, Captain H Reincke arrived from Marmagoa with general cargo.

J Finlay ss Clan Murdoch 3638 reg tons, Captain P E Williams arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Port Said, Port Sudan and Aden with general cargo.

M Mackenzie ss Steel Ranger of 3450 reg tons, Captain E Lucas arrived from New York via Alexandria, Port Said, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Varela of 1926 reg tons Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Strathnaver of 13361 reg tons, Captain E E P Sterling sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Naringa of 4118 reg tons Captain P G Hancock sailed for Rangoon via Cochin, Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg ss Jalaputra of 3113 reg tons, Captain N D Anderson sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 30

4 Clan Murdoch 3638 Port Akha 3-8 J Finlay
5 Jeypore 3209 Japan 3-8 M M
6 Steel Ranger 3450 N F N F M M
7 Kybfels 4785 Hamburg 7-8 L Edwards.
11 Gambada 3252 Port Said N F L Dreyfus
14 G. I. Livanos 2866 Port Said 1-8 L Dreyfus.
15 Ormara 2978 Antwerp 6-8 M M
17 Kenya 4646 Durban 3-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Kohinur 3240 Moulmein 30-7 T Morrison.
9 Jalaputra 3113 Karachi 30-7 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

A El Hind 3225 Calcutta 29-7 Scindia S N
B Barala 1899 Basra N F M M
D/E Naringa 4118 Rangoon 30-7 M M
G Oostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 30-7 Merchant S N
M Varsova 1955 Busra 18-8 M M
K Rizwani 3306 N F 15-8 T Morrison
Q Bankura 1896 Busra 3-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Nalgora 3-8-38 M M
Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N
Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N
Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N
Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Durban 7-8-38 K Nixon
Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line
Castalia 10-8-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 1-8-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-8-38 L Edwards

FROM GUTHENBURG

Tungsha 10-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Tampa 9-8-38 L Edwards
City of Florence 3-8-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Sumatra 9-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Villar Perosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Hakozaki Maru 31-7-38 N K Kaisha
Ranpura 5-8-38 P and O S N
Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N
Somali 31-7-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Vasna 6-8-38 M M
Bamora 4-8-38 M M
Hoegh Silverlight 6-8-38 Volkart Bros

FROM MIRI

British Yeoman 1-8-38 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 20-8-38 M M
Takliwa 6-8-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Alavi 31-7-38 T Morrison

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 3-8-38 M M
Jalarashmi 30-7-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

China Maru 1-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Hakozaki Maru 2-8-38 N Y Kaisya
Somali 2-8-38 P and O S N
Ranpura 6-8-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N
Ormara 6-8-38 M M
Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 19-8-38 K Nixon
City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finlay
Cilicia 5-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 31-7-38 L Edwards
Ehrenfels N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Florence 5-8-38 F F Campbell

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 11-8-38 Volkart Bros

FOR PORT SAID

Livanos 1-8-38 L Dreyfus

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K
Jeypore 3-8-38 P and O S N
Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino
Conte Biancamano 1-8-38 L Triestino
Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N
Chitral 5-8-38 P and O S N
Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N
Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N
Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR SAIGON

Riv 4-8-38 L Triestino

FOR BASRA

Bankura 3-8-38 M M
Varela 4-8-38 M M
Vasna 11-8-38 M M
Sumatra 11-8-38 L Triestino

-OR DURBAN

Kenya 3-8-38 M M
Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 4-8-38 T Morrison

FOR RANGOON

Naringa 31-7-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 3-8-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 5-8-38 L Edwards

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Strathaird (boats) 29-7-38
S S Kohinur 29-7-38
S S Irrawadi 30-7-38

EXPORTS

S S Kybfels for Rotterdam: 37 cyl empty cylinders Havro Trading; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1334 bags gr nut oil cake A J Calcuttawalla; 180 bags dill seed B Balwant; 125 bags mustard seed H Manilal.

For Bremen: 25 drums empty iron drums Cutler Palmer.

For Hamburg: 100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 534 bags gum V Padamsey; 137 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 5520 bags gr nut oil cake A J Calcuttawalla; 5520 bags gr nut oil cake M M Wadia; 1380 bags gr nut oil cake E Mahomedally; 330 bags raw cotton V Ladha; 220 bags raw cotton K M Nathoo; 240 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 2700 bags gr nut oil cake P Surchand; 13 bales cotton waste N D Kaikini.

For Euschede: 77 bales raw cotton V Ladha.

For Piracus: 2346 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Ormara for London: 60 bags gum D Mavji; 7 bales sheep skin tanned M R Shaffi; 4 bales goat skin tanned F Janmahomed; 14 bags gum H K Kesharwalla.

For New Castle: 26 drums castor oil A Hargovindas.

S S Jeypore for Kobe: 634 bags raw cotton N Futehally; 51 bales raw cotton A Khimji; 50 bales raw cotton Langley.

IMPORTS

S S Ranchi Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 180 bales raw silk; 70 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong: 100 bags beans; 50 bales sugarcandy; 50 bales cassia; 25 bales raw silk.

From Canton: 76 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 54 slabs refined tin.

From Colombo: 65 chests tea.

S S Himalaya Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 732 bales paper; 70 D/ John hydrogen peroxide; 76 pcs steel tyres; 71 bales cardboard; 38 cases iron screws; 875 cases shoes; 995 cases glass bangles; 80 cases hollow glass; 85 cases wire nails; 50 bags unshelled almonds;

From Bari: 355 cases shelled almonds.

From Fiume: 1876 pcs pine rough boards; 395 pcs beechwood steamed square 639 cases tiles; 52 cases sau e'ware.

From Venice: 918 cases art silk yarn; 32 cases glass bead; 58 bales waste spun silk yarn; 66 bales jrtg paper; 1000 bags marble clips; 40 casks litophone.

From Brindisi: 75 bags shelled almonds.

From Port Said: 350 bales cotton.

From Port Sudan: 100 bags gum.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 30.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	99/3
4 per cent 1960/70	112/14
5 per cent 1945-55	118/2

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	32/14
Bank of India	139/12
Central Bank	31/2
Imperial Bank F.P.	1550
Imperial Bank P.P.	382/8
Indian Overseas Bank	43
Reserve Bank	117/4
Union Bank	5/7

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	520
Ambica	233/12
Arun	395
Arvind	1065
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	907/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Central India	256/14
Century	291/4
Colaba	171/4
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	158/12
Hukumchan	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	210/10
Khatau Makanji	125
Kohinoor	287/8
Laxmi Cotton	472/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	112/8
Morarji	141/14
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	233/12
Raipur	640
Rajnagar	295
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2075
Simplex	89/6
Swadeshi	227/8
Vishnu	1165

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1450
Tata Hydro Ord.	152/13
Tata Power Ord.	1365

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics	137/8
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram.	115
Surat Electrics	172/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	310
Associated Cements	109
Belapur	161/4
Bombay Burma New	190
Bombay Burma Old	542/8
Bombay Steam	227/8
Bombay Telepho e	84/12
Br. B. Petrol	3/4
Burma Corporation	6/9
Daimia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	132/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	40/4
Indian Radio Ord.	405
Indian Radio Defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/7
Indian Iron	31/12
Mysore Sugar	22/12
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	68/12
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/4
Shivrajpur	44/8
Tata Oil	30
Tata Steel Ordy	265/8
Tata Steel Defd.	1272/8

JUTES.

Birla Jute	14/12
Howrah	48/11
Hukumchand	7/2
Kamarhatty	465
Kankanarrah	369
Lawrence	368
Reliance	62

INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

June Figures Disclose Decrease

CALCUTTA, July 28.

The trade returns of British India for the month of June, 1938, as compared with the preceding month showed a decrease in the value of imports and increases in the values of exports and re-exports. The value of the imports of private merchandise totalled Rs. 12,00 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 44 lakhs as compared with the preceding month. The exports of Indian produce and manufactures rose by Rs. 69 lakhs from Rs. 11,63 lakhs in May 1938 to Rs. 12,32 lakhs in the month under report. Re-exports also increased by Rs. 1 lakh and amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs. The comparison of the trade figures in June, 1938, and the three months April to June, 1938, with those of the preceding month and the corresponding periods of the preceding year, is set forth below:—

	Month of June	Month of May	increase (+) or decrease (—) in June 1932, as compared with May, 1937.
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs) per cent
Imports	12,00	12,44	—44 —3.5
Exports	12,32	11,63	+69 +5.9
Re-Exports	40	39	+ 1 +2.6

	Month of June, '38 R(lakhs)	Month of June, '37 R(lakhs)	Increase June, '38 R(lakhs	(+) or decrease (—) in as compared with June '37 per cent
Imports	12,00	13,89	—1,89	—13.6
Exports	12,32	17,05	—4,73	—27.7
Re-exports	40	81	— 41	—50.6

	Three months April to June,		Increase (+) or decrease (—) In 1938 as compared with 1937
	1938 R(lakhs)	1937 R(lakhs)	R(lakhs) per cent.
Imports	37,87	43,99	—6,12 —13.9
Exports	36,12	49,91	—13,79 —27.6
Re-exports	1,29	2,15	— 86 —40.0

TREASURE.

Treasure on private account, including currency notes, showed a net export of Rs. 51 lakhs in June, 1938 as against Rs. 63 lakhs in the preceding month and a net import of Rs. 25 lakhs in June, 1937. The transactions in gold and silver on private account during the three months, April to June, 1938, compare as follows with the corresponding period of the preceding years:—

	Three months, April to June		Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1938 as compared with 1937
	1938 R(lakhs)	1937 R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Gold imported	30	72	—42
Gold Exported	3,05	4,12	—1,07
Silver imported	66	1,23	—57
Silver exported		7	— 7

Measures by the statistics of merchandise and treasures, the total visible balance of trade in June, 1938, was Rs. 1,27 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 29 lakhs in May, 1938, and Rs. 3,74 lakhs in June, 1937. During the three months ended June, 1938, the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 1,91 lakhs in favour of India as compared with Rs. 10,42 lakhs in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The balance of remittances of funds in June, 1938, was minus Rs. 6 lakhs and in the three months ended June, 1938, minus Rs. 42 lakhs.

IMPORTS.

As compared with June, 1937, the imports of good, drink and tobacco in June, 1938, decreased by Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 1,51 lakhs, Imports of rice, not in the husk, fell from 133,000 tons to 116,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,21 lakhs to Rs. 99 lakhs in value. There were decreases of Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs under pulse and salt respectively while cloves recorded and increase of Rs. 3 lakhs.

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured showed a decrease of Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 3,21 lakhs in June, 1938. Imports of kerosene oil fell from 20.2 million gallons to 17.7 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 72 lakhs to Rs. 62 lakhs in value. Imports or raw cotton decreased from 12,200 tons to 11,500 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,16 lakhs to Rs. 97 lakhs in value in June, 1938. Copra or cocoanut kernel declined by Rs. 6 lakhs and silk, raw and cocoons and teakwood by Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively. Imports of petroleum, dangerous, nashing below 76 deg.F rose from 5.4 million gallons to 10.0 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 27 lakhs to Rs. 49 lakhs in value. Fuel oils, showed an increased from 10.2 million gallons to 11.3 million gallons in quantity and from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs in value. There were decrease under asphalt and coconut oil (—R 3 lakhs, each).

MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured, decreased by Rs. 1,20 lakhs to Rs. 6,78 lakhs in June, 1938 as compared with June, 1937. Artificial silk yarn fell from 2.5 million lbs. to 0.6 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs. 17 lakhs to Rs. 4 lakhs in value. Imports of artificial silk piecegoods also declined from 5.0 million yds. valued Rs. 14 lakhs in June, 1937, to 1.7 million yds. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in the month under report. Imports of motor cars, and motor lorries, buses and vans, numbered 619 and 316 valued at Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 6 lakhs in June, 1938, as compared with 949 and 965 valued at Rs. 18 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs respectively in June, 1937. The aggregate value of the imports of cotton manufactures (including yarn) increased from Rs. 94 lakhs in June, 1937, to Rs. 96 lakhs in June, 1938. The imports of cotton piecegoods increased from 29.4 million yards to 39.2 million yards in quantity and from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 68 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton twist and yarn, showed an increase from 1.6 million lbs. to 2.1 million lbs. but the value remained the same at Rs. 20 lakhs. There were also decreases under sheets and plates of iron or steel (—R 16 lakhs), coaltar dyes (—R 11 lakhs), hardware (—R 10 lakhs), paper (—R 9 lakhs), rubber manufactures and hoops and strips (—R 5 lakhs, each) and chemicals (R 4 lakhs). Imports of textile machinery, on the other hand, increased by R 14 lakhs.

EXPORTS.

Compared with June, 1937, exports of food, drink and tobacco in June, 1938, increased by Rs. 44 lakhs to Rs. 3,43 lakhs. Exports of rice, not in the husk, improved in quantity from 14,200 tons to 17,000 tons and in value from Rs. 16 lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs in the month under report. Shipments of tea advanced from 11.0 million lbs. valued at Rs. 83 lakhs in June, 1937, to 19.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1,40 lakhs in June, 1938. There was also a noticeable improvement of 4.4 million lbs. in quantity and of Rs. 26 lakhs in value in the exports of tobacco, which amounted to 11.8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 46 lakhs in June, 1938.

DECREASE OF COTTON EXPORTS

Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured declined by Rs. 4,09 lakhs to Rs. 4,97 lakhs in June, 1938. Shipments of raw cotton declined heaviiy and amounted to 34,800 1938, as against 67,400 tons valued at Rs. 4.31 lakhs in June, 1937. Japan curtailed her requirements and took 33 per cent in June, 1938 a against 59 per cent in June, 1937. The shares of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Germany were 19,13, 10 and 6 per cent respectively in the month under report. Despatches of raw jute declined considerably from 62,800 tons to 34,700 tons in quantity and from Rs. 1,29 lakhs to Rs. 61 lakhs in value. Exports of raw wool amounted to 3.1 million lbs. Valued at Rs. 17 lakhs in the month under report as against 5.3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Shipments of raw wides and skins recorded a fall of 1,700 tons in quantity and of Rs. 24 lakhs in value and amounted to 3,000 tons valued at Rs. 28 lakhs in June, 1938. Exports of lakhs (mostly shellac) fell in quantity from 59,800 cwts. to 34,200 cwts. and in value from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 6 lakhs Exports of manganese ore decreased from 73,400 tons valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in June, 1937, to 40,700 tons valued at Rs. 9 lakhs in June, 1938. Shipments of seeds, on the other hand, showed an improvement of 10,600 tons in quantity but the value declined by Rs. 11 lakhs. Castor seed declined from 5,000 tons tons valued at Rs. 8 lakhs to 1,500 tons valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in June, 1938. Groundnuts improved from Rs. 47,300 tons to 59,200 tons in quantity but the value fell by Rs. 4-1/2 lakhs to Rs. 70 lakhs. Linseed increased from 23,000 tons to 29,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 37 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs in value . Exports of oilcakes rose from 18,100 tons to 25,600 tons in quantity and from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs in value.

SHIPMENTS OF YARN

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured fell by Rs. 1,01 lakhs to Rs. 3,78 lakhs. Exports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at Rs. 63 lakhs in June, 1938, as against Rs. 84 lakhs in June, 1937, Shipments of cotton yarn declined from 3.0 million lbs. to 2.8 million lbs. in quantity but the value stood almost the same at Rs. 15 lakhs. Despatches of cotton piecegoods shrank and amounted to 15.8 million yards valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in June, 1938 as against 22.7 million yards valued at Rs. 61 lakhs in June, 1937. The number of gunny bags exported, decreased from 44.9 million to 43.8 million, the corresponding decline in value being from Rs. 1,02 lakhs to Rs. 93 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth fell from 158.0 million yards valued at Rs. 1,51 lakhs in June, 1937, to 131.8 million yards valued at Rs. 1,09 lakhs in June, 1938.

Shipments of tanned hides and skins amounted to 1,400 tons valued at Rs. 35 lakhs showing a decrease of 1,100 tons in quantity and of Rs. 30 lakhs in value. Exports of pig iron fell in quantity from 53,500 to 31,800 tons but the value improved from Rs. 12 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs in the month under report.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The share of the United Kingdom rose from 27 per cent to 30 per cent in imports and from 33 per cent to 34 per cent in exports in June, 1938, as compared with June, 1937. The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States of America in the month under report were 9, 8 and 6 per cent respectively under imports and 3, 7, and 8 per cent respectively under exports.

Movement of shipping. The tonnage of vessels that entered into British India and cleared with cargoes from foreign countries and British Possessions during the month of June, 1938, amounted to 731,000 and 827,000 respectively as compared with 777,000 and 732,000 in May, 1938, and 782,000 and 735,000 respectively in the corresponding month of the preceding year. During the three months ending June, 1938, the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared with cargoes amounted respectively to 2,228,000 and 2,355,000 as compared with 2,324,000 and 2,383,000 in the corresponding period of the preceding year.—A. P.

EASIER TENDENCY IN WHEAT MARKETS

Liberal Increase Of Supply

(From our own correspondent.)

Delhi, July 27.

The current quotations of wheat compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

Chicago: Sept. 67 5/8 (70 1/2) Dec. 69 5/8 (72 3/8)

Liverpool:—Oct. 67 (68 1/4) Dec. 64 7/8 (67 1/8)

Winnipeg: Oct. 75 5/8 (76 1/2)

Buenos Aires: July 8.13 (8.52)

Karachi: Sept. 21-11-0 (22-2-3) Oct. 21-14-9 (unquoted).

Bombay: Sept. 4-2-9 (4-5-3)

Calcutta: Sept. 3-6-0 (3-7-3)

Hapur: Ready 2-5-5 (2-7-1) Bhadon 2-7-0 (2-5-5) Mangsir 2-5-7 (2-7-1)

PRICES DECLINE

From the above table of quotations it would appear that world wheat markets during the week under review finished easier and the prices declining everywhere. This world wide easiness was due to favourable crop reports from North America, Liberal increase in supply, larger world shipments, reports of more improvement in European yields than expected. To-day's Liverpool cable stating that more Australian wheat has been sold to India, caused a further depression in the prices. The future position of wheat seems to be quite bearish, the reasons of which have already been specified in our previous review, and the prices are likely to fall further but there is likelihood that the exporter's demand would check this fall.

KARACHI MARKET

The Karachi wheat market has been easy and the prices consequently suffered a loss of 10 to 12 annas per candy, touching the lowest at Rs. 21-10-0 quoted for Sept. although there has been some slight steadiness in the prices on unfavourable Canadian crop reports and exporter's support. But subsequently prices gave way under heavy selling and favourable upcountry weather reports. Trading was comparatively lower than the past week and on the spot market the sales totalled about 31000 bags which were bought by the local millers and the exporters. About 3500 tons were bought by European firms for July shipments and 3000 tons of Sept. shipments. During the week ending July 23, arrivals and the exports amounted to about 222737 bags and 392993 bags respectively

The upcountry markets during the early part of the week witnessed a very irregular and uncertain trend but in the week-end there was a strong current of easiness. The prices registered a decline of about 0/2/9 per maund. Arrivals were irregular due to rainy weather but on clear days averaged 2000 maunds in the U.P. and 4000 maunds in the Punjab per day. The main buyers were the stockists and the exporters were reluctant to figure as buyers. The stocks have increased from 14000 to 19000 tons at Amritsar while at Lyallpur from 16550 to 18375 tons. Hapur increased its stock by 22 Khattis, bringing the accumulations to 930 Khattis. The highest and the lowest rates for Bhadon at Hapur touched during the week were 2/7/1 and 2/4/9 respectively. Speculative business was on a better scale and about 40000 tons were purchased by Messrs. Birla and Birushah during the early days of the week, but they have now adopted reluctance. Ready demand was poor with exports very little. Only 4 or 5 Khattis were sent outside.

PRICE DIFFERENCES

Last year the quotations in 18 different centres were:

London: Rosafe 42 South Australian 46.

Chicago: Sept. 120 5/8

Liverpool: Oct. 109 3/4 Dec. 110

Karachi: Ready 30 July 30-0-0 Sept. 30-11-6.

Hapur: Ready 3-4-2 Bhadon 3-4-8

Bombay: Sept. 5-7-9 Jan. 5-12-9

Calcutta: Sept. 4-4-3 May 4-1-9

OVERSEAS MARKETS

The overseas market met with a mixed feeling; the first part of the week was steady and the remainder easy. Speculative selling was almost deferred by the nervousness regarding the possibility of serious rust damage in North America, uncertainty as to the U.S. Farm loan policy and the better feeling in the Stock market. There was a handsome demand almost for all positions but particularly for near ones. The U.K. millers swallowed up all the Australian supplies which were more attractive than Danubian or Soviet descriptions.

WEATHER REPORTS

The weather has been very favourable and the winter wheat harvest is making progressive strides in the Northern parts of Dakota and Washington. Oragon promises a better yield. Although the spring wheat is enjoying an excellent atmosphere, a larger area under its cultivation (South Dakota) has been reported to be infected by insects. Rust danger is at its best every where but particularly in the South. It must be remembered here that as the crop is shortly to be harvested, there remains no serious danger to the crops which can create a strong menace. Prospects of Argentine crops have enhanced by 10 to 15 per cent over the last year. The fate of the spring wheat in some important territories of the U.S.S.R. is still adverse and there appears no immediate relief for its betterment.

SUPPLY OUTLOOK

The world visible supply position on July 16 of 1938 and 1937 was as under:—

	(In thousand bushels)	
Countries	1938	1937
U. S. A.	63900	55000
Canada	23300	38000
Argentine	11040	7360
Australia	23500	16500
United Kingdom	11370	9420
On sea	36200	29000
Others	2440	5770
Total	171750	161050

The total of world export during the week ending July 16, amounted to 903000 qrs, as compared with 1518000 qrs. last week while since Aug. 1, 1937, they have amounted to 6418000 qrs. as compared with 72850000 qrs. same time last year. The visible stock in U.S.A. is returned at 64791000 bushels as against 42356000 bushels last week and 55359000 bushels corresponding week of the last year.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

TOTAL UNITS GENERATED

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tota Power Co. Ltd., report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

30th Week (ended July 29th).

1936	10,485,000
1937	13,173,500
1938	14,485,000
Total for 30 Weeks (1st Jan. to date).	
1936	325,675,000
1937	365,988,100
1938	426,923,200

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

important European capitals to the State visit of the British King with the Queen to France. In the reports in the Continental press there is a comparative lack of attention to the ceremonial aspect and pageantry of it, which but emphasizes a closer care to its weight and importance as a political event, taking place as it does at a time when strong and sharp currents are at play. The political character of the event gained colour on account of the exchange of communications on the eve of the Royal visit between Daladier, the French Premier and the British Prime Minister, Chamberlain. The letter of the latter is viewed as being more cordial than perhaps may have been expected a while back. Since Daladier's last visit to London, many events have happened to increase Britain's care for the understanding with France. The complication over the Anglo-Italian Agreement assuming practical effect, a keener firmness revealed by the Rome-Berlin axis, the closer orientation shown by Berlin and Rome towards Japan engaged on an aggressive path on the Asiatic mainland, have all contributed to this in varying degrees. Opinion in London has also become somewhat more careful of the German stand, for Germany now no longer is in the old position of carrying a campaign for removing some of the shackles of the Treaty of Versailles, but bent closely on an expansionist course. Though some sources in Britain still incline to lend an encouragement to Germany's assertive trend, viewing it as suited to strengthen basically the idea of imperialist hold and useful as a check against, Russia, yet there is as well an extension of critical attitude to it, owing to the concern of German aims in co-operation with other circumstances getting beyond convenient limits. Herr Hitler was careful to send a special envoy Captain Wildemann to London, as held, with some assurances just before the departure of the King and the Queen to France. France is expected to press for closer consideration now at the conversations during the time of the Royal visit various Continental questions and particularly the Central European one.

Third Year In Spain

The Spanish War has just entered its third year. In the two years it has dragged on, the insurgent leader General Franco, has made marked advance and considerably increased the territory under his control. But the surprising fact perhaps is not the gain made by him greatly with foreign, German and Italian, aid; but the resistance retained by the Spanish Government with headquarters now at Barcelona against heavy odds and under very trying conditions, exposing the weakness of the idea of "quick war" and expressing the weight of popular support, "Non-intervention" in the two years has worked on the whole heavily against the Spanish Government. Italy and Germany while talking of neutrality have been open in their sympathies and definite in extension of support to the insurgents. This week both Hitler and Mussolini have sent wires of congratulations and good wishes to General Franco with the War entering its third year. Two recent volumes in the Penguin series, "War or Blackmail" by Mme. Tabouis and "Mussolini's Roman Empire" by G. T. Garratt, both show that German-Italian support against Madrid dates much further back than the commencement of the civil war a support which to the War before long was to give greatly the nature of a foreign invasion. "Non-intervention" was allowed to run a course aidful to the insurgents largely as well by the halt kept by Britain that had also the effect of considerably paralysing France against an active stand on behalf of the Spanish Government. To-day though the Spanish Government is in a very hard position, victory is not assured or at any rate near at hand for Franco. The withdrawal of the foreign forces and experts might still imply great changes and turns. Italy and Germany are manoeuvering closely to see Franco win, the attitude of both being influenced by wider aims hoped to be advanced. In passing, it is interesting to note, German and Italian attitude staying quite opposite to that of India both on the Spanish and Chinese issues, two foreign issues on which India has been expressing opinion somewhat definitely. This as well carries a reflection of the game on for effecting new imperialist divisions, pushed often under the garb of seeking a redress, and carrying with it the tendency to emphasize the concept of external hold, in place of advance to its progressive liquidation. The Spanish War, it is worth noting, also underlines much as the Chinese, that national defence involves not only the creation of a trained defence force, but also a good industrial basis for it. This is of interest to India and also England when the question of India's defence is much discussed with the problem of communications also calling a new attention.

Indian Visitors To Prague

Indian visitors to Prague this week included Mr. and Mrs. Ghose from Calcutta, Mr. Kizilbash of the Bombay Port Trust and wife, and Dr. Hameed from Bombay. Mr. Ghose who is associated with the film industry and represents also some engineering interests and Dr. Hameed who is a member of the Bombay Legislative Council and is connected with an important chemical concern in the town had come for business reasons. Mr. Ghose who came to Prague on three different occasions in the course of his tour would appear to have found it one of the most pleasant of the capitals in Europe. Dr. Hameed and Mrs. Hameed are expected to come to Prague again in August. The Maharaja of Dewas who arrived in Prague last week had occasion to meet while in Prague Dr. Krofta, the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN AFGHANISTAN

Govt. Frames New Rules

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The following regulations governing transactions in foreign exchange in Afghanistan have been promulgated by the Afghan Government.

Every foreigner entering Afghanistan must show to the frontier customs official the foreign exchange with him and obtain a certificate. On the strength of that certificate he will be entitled at the time of leaving Afghanistan to take with him without a special permit the foreign exchange entered therein.

In continuation of previous rules and orders the export of gold, silver and Afghani notes is strictly forbidden save in the following cases:—

(a) Export from the country of gold or silver, whether in the form of coins or not, without exception and irrespective of quantity requires the special decree and permit of the Cabinet. This permit will be forwarded to the Customs houses concerned through the Trade Ministry and the exporter must possess a customs permit showing the number of the Cabinet decree.

(b) Every traveller or trader leaving or entering the country is entitled to take with him 100/- Afghanistan in notes. If found in possession of an amount above this excess will be considered to have been smuggled and he will be dealt with according to the customs rules.

Cotton Markets Await American Bureau Report

MODERATE HEDGE SELLING AND COMMISSION HOUSES LIQUIDATE

Local And Trade Buying

BOMBAY, July 30.

Not one feature of interest was shown by American markets on Friday, all of which where quiet and restrained Neither buyers nor sellers were aggressive in the New York market which is awaiting the American Bureau report

The New York cotton market opened steady but was inactive and narrow with traders awaiting crop indications and other incentives. Prices declined on commission houses liquidation and moderate hedge selling which was taken by local operations and trade. When selling subsided contracts became scarce and prices rallied. Weather was generally favourable. Spot cotton demand from domestic mills improved somewhat but textiles were dull.

NEW YORK MARKET.

At the opening October was quoted one point down at 8.56 and declined to 8.52 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices advanced to 8.59 which was the highest level. The market closed irregular at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.67c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet and closed at a declined of one to two points. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 8.72c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with October 4.79. There was local support on steady Egyptian. Transferring of hedges nears into distants was the feature. There was no pressure apart from light hedge selling. Later on there was liquidation in sympathy with favourable weather which met trade calling otherwise the market was dull. The market closed at a decline of 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.99d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was quietly steady. Giza futures closed unchanged to one point up and Uppers advanced 2 points. The Alexandria market was irregular and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 7 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwaback and Co., state:—

The past week has witnessed a reactionary tendency under the influence of favourable weather and crop development and the easiness of outside markets, and although prices record a decline of 35 points in New York, there has been no real pressure. Apart from profit-taking and some hedging, there was little inducement for operators to take the short side in view of the small acreage and the possibility of future adverse crop news.

RAVOURABLE WEATHER.

The weekly weather report was again favourable although mention was made of lack of rain in the West Belt. The high temperatures experienced lately throughout the Belt are checking weevil activity and in this connection the Mississippi State College reports that in the squares examined 80 per cent of the insects were found dead. Possible danger now would be a too prolonged dryness in the Western Belt or a renewal of frequent rains in the East. Based on the end of June condition and acreage, crop estimates range from 10,000,000 to 11,600,000 bales. However, with the vicisitudes of the weather still to be faced, present calculations may be very wide of the mark.

The Census Bureau reported domestic consumption for June at 443,000 bales as against 680,000 bales for the corresponding month last year and 425,684 bales last May.

Last week the Government made a loan on Wheat at the lowest rate permitted, namely 52 per cent. of parity with location and quality differentials. Should a cotton loan be made applying the same principles and taking the parity price at sixteen cents, the loan rate applicable to Middling seven-eighths on farms would be about 8.32 cents with premium rates for higher qualities, discount rates for lower qualities and premiums for location at central markets.

CLOTH SALES.

In America mill sales of cloth during the week were for the first time in several weeks below production, being only about 35 per cent. of output, many buyers having satisfied immediate requirements but mill activity is tending upwards as the result of recent large sales. In Manchester, export demand is still disappointing and on the Continent business shows little sign of expansion. The visible supply of American Cotton decreased on the week by 61,000 bales against 88,000 a year ago and the total is now 5,758,000 bales against 3,027,000 last season. Forwardings for the week at 122,000 bales compare with 136,000 bales last year. Exports for the season to date are 5,568,000 bales against 5,422,000 last year.

Weather news from now onwards will be of increasing importance as a market factor and therefore any setback in the present favourable growing conditions would be rapidly reflected in prices. Last week's reaction has made for a healthy technical position and we consider that purchases around these levels should show profits.

UNITED KINGDOM HOLIDAY

All Commodity markets in the United Kingdom will be closed on Saturday and Monday.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest
(12-17 p.m.) ..... 8.59+02
N. Y. October Lowest
(10-6 a.m.) ..... 8.52—05
Liverpool October Highest ..... 4.81+01
Liverpool October Lowest ..... 4.77—03

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Trading narrow. Liquidation following by fixing on buyers' call. Technical position more favourable. Slow improvement in spot demand. Forecast of showers."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market fluctuated slightly during first hour. Business small. Small straddle buying this afternoon. Look for lower prices.

New York.—Quiet market with hedge selling and liquidation offset by fixations.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their New York friends:

Liverpool selling; light hedging; trade scale down buying principal support. Slow domestic and export demand. Spots quiet. Cloth markets discouraging, bullish enterprise. Market entered pre-Bureau stage with traders waiting more clarified information crop prospects.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 30.

October	8.62
December	8.70
January	8.72
March	—
March	8.77
May	8.80
July	8.885
Middling Spot	8.72

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 30.

July	—
October	8.72
December	8.79
January	8.80
Middling Spot	8.77

11-00 a.m. RANGES.

October	—
December	Closed
January	—

NOON CALL.

October	—
December	Closed
January	—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts to U. S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	5,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 30.
T. T. London on:—

New York	4.91.71
Paris	178.16
Berlin	12.23-3/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.931/4
Amsterdam	8.95-13/16
Brussels	29.09
Milan	93.40
Berne	21.45-5/8
Prague	—

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 29.

Broach J/A 1938 op. 153 1/4; highest 153 1/2; lowest 152 1/2; closing 152 7/8.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 166 1/2; highest 166 3/4; lowest 165 3/4; closing 166.

Oomra D/Jan. op. 148 3/8; highest 148 3/8; lowest 147 7/8; closing 147 7/8

Bengal D/Jan. op 125 1/2; highest 125 1/2; lowest 124 3/4; closing 124 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 6 7/8.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 22

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 30.

November	54.30
December	54.40

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 30.
opening

September	199.10—110
October	198.20+ 70
November	196.80+ 30
January	196.70+ 90
	closing.
September	200.20— 0
October	199.40+190
November	198.20+170
January	198.70+290

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 30.

Light to moderate rainfall in Central Belt, Arkansas and Texas. Forecast—More rain expected.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 30.

Wheat	5,089 cwts.
Linseed	2,608 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	110 cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,186 cwts.
Poppyseed	16 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,901 cwts.
Castorseed	1,17 cwts.
Myrabollams	183 cwts.
Rice	4,442 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,258 cwts.
Gram	407 cwts.
Joowar	5,707 cwts.
Bajree	1,035 cwts.
Indian Sugar	851 cwts.

Cotton Straddles

BOMBAY NEW YORK.

Broach A/M.	Rs. 167
N Y. May	8.74
Cros rate	4.91 7/16
Difference	Rs. 30 3/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 30.

Following unchanged New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 167 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 167/2 on scattered buying Later on there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 166/10. The market was steady at this level with a small business.

Liverpool market was closed to-day and in the local market there was scattered business and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M.G.—	
Broach July/Aug. 1938	153 10 0
Broach Apr/May 1939	166 14 0
F e M. G.—	
Oomra Dec/Jan 1939	148 12 0
Fine M. G.—	
Bengal Dec/Jan. 1939	125 10 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 30.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	128	125	122	119	
Punjab	...	128	125	122	119	
Rajputana	...	128	125	122	119	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	..	
C. P. No. 1	161	158	155	152	...	
C. P. No. 2	155	152	149	146	...	
Broach No. 2	...	159	157	155	153	
Punjab-Ame.	...	184	181	178	175	
Surat	...	213	210	207	204	
Rajipla	...	205	202	199	196	
Navsari	...	219	216	213	210	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 30.

Bengal Superfine	128/30
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F.G.	123/25
C. P. 1	152/54
C. P. 2	144/46
Arvi	147/49
Amraoti	141/43
Ellichpur	145/47
Berar	143/45
Khandesh	131/36
Jalna/Sailu	133/37
Burwah/Sanavad	141/44
Khandwa	141/44
Harda/Khirkiya	141/44
Mathia	123/28
Malkapur	139/43
Broach	154/59
Punjab 4 F.	174/79
Punjab 4F.	174/79
Punjab 289F.	199/209
Sindh N. T.	184/94
Kampala	273/75
Jinja	262/64
Navsari	214/16

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 30.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		63,880	206,179
Central India	100	46,698	338,097
Barsi and Naga.	59	150,021	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,322	101,666
Berar	157	327,981	579,602
Central Provinces	66	84,052	114,551
Total Oomras	362	102,954	1,514,592
Dholera	973	142,811	180,798
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana		16,365	97,231
Sindh-Punjab	301	521,771	348,711
Broach	428	265,519	342,280
Coompta and Dharwar	170	71,314	72,968
Westerns-Northerns	806	26,383	40,284
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	260	5,725	20,907
American		177,893	20,193
Egyptian, African and Sudan	76	523,820	430,293
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	239
Total	3,376	2,458,861	3,079,022

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 28th July
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	685	331,256	468,495
Japan and China	518	693,344	1,495,519
Coast Ports		59,859	38,453
Up-country by Rail		387,770	291,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,420	41,976
Total	1,203	1,475,649	2,335,607

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 29-7-38	7980000	6927000
Receipts Yesterday 29-7-38	21000	19000
Exports to date 29-7-38	5926000	5776000
Stock at Ports 22-7-38	2447000	1107000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-7-38	1994000	847000
Stock at Liverpool 22-7-38	1157000	855000
Visible Supply 22-7-38	5712000	2924000
Quantity in sight 22-7-38	13655000	13128000
Quantity out of sight 22-7-38	10824000	13456000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 29.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.56—13.
October	6.83— 0.
November	6.83+ 0.
January 1939	7.01+ 1.
March	7.06+ 1.
May	7.07+ 1.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.16...— 2.
October	5.96+ 2.
November	5.96 +2.
January 1939	5.97+ 2.
March	5.99+ 2.
May	6.01+ 2.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 28th July	2,267
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	2,455,485
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,078,471
Decrease	622,986

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 29.

SAKEL—	
November	13.68— 2.
January	13.83— 7.
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.47+ 2.
October	10.60+ 1.
GIZA—	
November	13.32—10
January	13.25— 9

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 30.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1 1/2d. to £7-1-6 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up at 178.15 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.91 7/16. London silver prices advanced 1/10d. 19 3/8. India bought and the market was steady. New York and Montreal silver markets were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0.8 3/8. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	35 11 3
Shrawan delivery	35 11 6
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0 2 0
Bhadarwa delivery	35 11 6
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	0 4 0

SILVER

Ready	50 13 0
Shrawan delivery	50 13 0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0 8 6
Bhadarwa delivery	50 13 0
Bhadarwa Teji-mandi	1 2 9

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern:—Partly cloudy, showers probable.
Central:—Partly scattered showers.
Western:—Partly cloudy showers.

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, July 30

Gold sovereigns of the value of Rs. 54,61,187 were exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended Saturday, July 30.

The s.s. 'Conte Verde' which sailed during the week carried two consignments of sovereigns value Rs. 3,34,863 and Rs. 4,46,484 for Venice.

Seven more consignments of the following description were shipped by the s.s. 'Strathnaver' on Saturday:—Sovereigns valued Rs. 11,90,267 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam Rs. 3,33,398 and Rs. 10,00,196 for London optional Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 1,11,133 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and Rs. 3,33,399, Rs. 2,22,266 and Rs. 14,89,181 for London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,17,78,30,546.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 30.

Spot	19-3/8
Forward	19-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 30.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7-1-6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 29.

July	42.40
September	42.90
December	42.90

LONDON METALS

London, July 29.

Copper	£41 12 6
Lead	£15 0 0
Spelter	£14 3 9
Tin	£197 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 30.

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41/7/6
Standard copper 3 months	£41/15/0
Electrolytic copper	£47/5/0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38/9/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45/12/0
Tone:—Firm.	

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 29.

August	£10-17-6.
September	£10-17-6.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 30.

Groundnuts Aug.—	
Opening	29 0 0
Highest	29 0 0
Lowest	28 10 6
Closing	28 11 0
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	30 12 0
Highest	30 12 6
Lowest	30 7 6
Closing	30 9 0
Cottonseeds Sept.—	
Opening	19 0 0
Highest	19 1 0
Lowest	19 0 0
Closing	19 0 9
Cottonseeds Jan.—	
Opening	19 15 3
Highest	19 15 6
Lowest	19 15 3
Closing	19 15 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 29.

October	67d.
December	64 7/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 29.

September	dol 0.68 1/8
December	dol 0.70 1/8.
May	dol 0.72 3/4.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, July 30.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan	100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/4
3 per cent 1963/6-	98/4
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	99/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	106/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	112/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	119/10
3 per cent U.P Bonds	97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	100/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T	110/12
4 per cent 1974 M Deb.	110
5 per cent 1959 M Deb	118
5 per cent 1954 M Deb	131/0

Note:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 30.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 273 3/4
Bank's buying T T 270 3/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,319
Bank's buying T T 1,344
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 51 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.91.62 29th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 30th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 7/8 30th inst.
Java/London 8.94 5/8 30th inst.
London/Paris 178.15 29th inst.
London/Belgium 29.07 3/4 29th Inst.
London/Switzerland 21.44 3/4 29th inst
London/Berlin 12.23 3/4 29th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 29th inst.
London/New York 4.91.34 29th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.95 5/8 29th inst.
London/Italy 93.42 29th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-5 28th inst.
Gold £7-1-6 1/2 29th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 7/16 28th inst
Silver London Ready 19 3/8 29th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 29th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 29th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 29th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 29th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 29.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	114 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	48/9

THE BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, July 30

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—	
August	103
October	103
December	104
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—	
August	113
October	114
December	114
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
August	153
October	153
December	154

INDIAN SPELTER

Spelter hard (Indian Brand) fob ..... 13 1/2 to 15

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, July 29.

	Season To Date	CORRESPONDING. This Week	Season 1936/37	Week 1937
Total in sight (excluding linters)	13,743	88	13,227	99
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	5,901	71	8,534	82
Export from U. S. Port	5,924	37	5,779	39
Of which to Japan	717	17	1,592	3
Of which to China	92	—	27	—
Of which to Great Britain	1,628	4	1,220	16
Of which to Germany	896	4	771	8
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,447	—	1,114
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,975	—	826
World's Visible supply	—	7,788	—	4,643
Of which American Cotton	—	5,655	—	2,873
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	10,969	145	13,606	150
Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,980	61	6,928	58

N.B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Pay In—Aug. 8 Pay out—Aug. 11

Steel Shares Fluctuate Within Narrow Range

NEITHER BUYERS NOR SELLERS AGGRESSIVE

Weakness In Wall-Street Tells

BOMBAY: July 30.

Yesterday owing to heavy realising the Wall-Street Market ruled easy and U. S. Steel shares declined dol. 1-7/8 and Anaconda Coppers were marked down by dol. 1-3/8. It appears that Wall-Street Market is acting heavily and all attempt to raise prices to new high levels are meeting with failures as old Bulls are getting out new ones are taking their place.

The Local Market which displayed nervous tone yesterday towards the close on unfounded rumours failed to attract any important support and prices after opening lower to-day fluctuated within a narrow range.

The session was dull and uninteresting. Some of the Jobbers are liquidating their holdings, which are being absorbed by new buyers, but Professional Bulls deem it risky to increase their holdings. Bears also being heavily short are not inclined to sell short and both parties are awaiting for fresh developments.

Although the Market appears sound, we believe extensive open speculative interest is bound to result in wide price fluctuations. Several Operators are buying and selling Tata Steel Dfds. in hundreds and Ordinary shares by thousands. Such a large volume of business is certainly risky for the safety of the market and while it is dangerous to sell short, we believe purchases at present levels are also equally risky.

We had a straight spectacular rise of Rs. 540 in Tata Steel Dfds. during the last two months and now it will not be easy to have similar repetitions, particularly when the price level is higher. In America prices after advancing about 50 per cent. from the low level, are grinding and making due allowance for better situation of our Steel Industry, we may not witness any important decline, but any material rise will need new bullish incentives. Thus it will be advisable to await new developments. Rising markets generally appear safe and sound, but as long large, extensive speculative interest is open, there can be no sufficient faith in stability of the price structure. The situation must adjust.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	365 0
250 BOM DYEING	911 0
100 CENTURY	292 8
100 CENTRAL INDIA	257 0
100 COLABA	172 0
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn	320 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-6-6
100 Finlay	125 0
100 GOKAK	159 0
1,000 Hindustan	1,700 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	125 0
100 KOHINOOR	288 0
250 Laxmi	475 0
250 Madras United	35 0
1,000 Morarji	142 0
250 Model	44 12
50 MYSORE	100 0
200 NEW GREAT	235 0
100 Oosmanshahi	36 12
100 PHOENIX	230 0
25 Sassoon Silk	75 0
1,000 Sholapur	2,100 0
50 SIMPLEX	90 0
100 SWADESHI	228 0
100 Swan	111 4
100 Vishnu	1185 0
1,000 Western	880 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	115 0
25-50 Central	31 4
500 Imperial	1550 0
125-500 Im. Contry.	383 2
50-10 India	140 0
100 Reserve Bank	117 4
5 Union	5 7 9
CEMENTS.	
100 Associated	109 8
INSURANCE.	
100-500 Empire	711 4
15-100 Jupiter	13 12
20 Mercantile	53 4
15-75 New India	39 4
200 Oriental	4340 0
10-50 Vulcan	7 4
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahm. Old	136 14
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY	1455 0
10 Ajmer	12 14
10 Amalgmd.	13 0
50 BOM. TRAM	115 8
100 Bombay Suburban	147 8
10 Broach	10 8
100 Karachi	215 10
100 Poona	166 4
100 Surat	172 8
100 TATA HYDRO	153 0
1000 TATA POWER	1367 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	975 0
100 C. Province	101 0
100 Dh. Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	99 8
100 Mandra Bhon	99 0
100 Pachora Jamner	96 4
100 Sara Serajgunj	100 12
500 Tapti Valley	737 8
MINING.	
9 Burma Corp.	6 9
8sh. Indian Copper	2 7 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel	31 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR	44 12
30 TATA STEEL DEFD.	1275 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.	266 0
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 ALCOCK	310 0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR	162 8
200-250 Bombay Safe Dep	825 8
250 BOMBAY STEAM	228 0
125 B. BURMA	543 0
50 Burma Conty.	190 0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 10 6
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85 0
100 I. BLEACHING	136 0
50 I. Invest Trust	40 4
100 I. Radio Defd.	475 0
100 I. Radio Ord.	405 0
100 Port Canning	67 0
30 Premier Con.	69 0
15 Scindia	20 4
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	30 0
PREFERENCE.	
5½ P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106 0
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,511 4
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	292 8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T. F.)	69 8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 30.

Bombay Dyeing (920) 916 914 912 913
910 912 909 911 910 911
Century (298) 294 293 290 292 291 293
292 292/8
Central India (263) 260 259 257
Kohinoor (290) 290 289 288
New Great (238) 234 233 235
Simplex (92) 91 90
Swadeshi (232) 229 228 227 228
Associated Cement (110) 109 109/8
Andhra (1437/8) 1455
Tata Hydro (152) 153
Tata Power (1340) 1337 1345 1342 1347
1345 1355 1367/8
Tram. Ord. (115/8) 115/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1305) 1280 1272 1280 1265
1255 1270 1260 1275 1272 1275
T. Steel Ord. (270) 269 267 264 265 268
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (157) 157/4 157/8
Bellapu (162/8) 162
B. Steam (229) 228
B. Burma (552) 547 545 542 543

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, July 29.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	33
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	39
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	41
Int Tel. and Tel.	9
Int. Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1939	100
American Tel and Tel	141 1/4
Western Union Telg.	30 3/4
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	32 1/2
Canadian Pacific Rly.	6 1/2
New York Central Rly.	19
Texas Corpn.	46 3/4
5 per cent Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	95
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	56
5 1/2 p.c. Japanese 1965	51
United States Steel	58 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	58
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	97
Crucible Steel	35
Ludlum Steey	19
Republic Steel	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Int. Nickel of Canada	50
Westinghouse Air Brake.....	25
Chrysler Motors	69 3/4
General Motors	43 1/4
General Electric	41 1/2
Union Carbide	82
Consolidated Oil	10 1/4
Phillips Pet Oil	41
Socony Oil	15
Chase Bank	32
National City Bank	25 3/4
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel. Deb. 1961	103
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 per cent 1961	90
Cons. Mining Smelting	60
6 per cent Japanese 1954	69

Turnover 1 1/4 million shares. Somewhat irregular market. Car loadings down 21418 units.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 30.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-7.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-8.
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saray Rs. 12-8.
Java Spot F. 5.90.

New York Sugar

New York, July 29.

September	1.81.
March	1.90.
May	1.94.

6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	103 0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1576 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201 14
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	705 0
DEBENTURES.	
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108 12
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 0
7 p.c. Sholapur n	77 4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	108 12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

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Twelve Creamy shaves per Blade

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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CREAM SEPARATOR
BUTTER-CHURN.
DAIRY-MACHINERY
Modern—Economical—Cheap
DINSHAW & CO.
105, Apollo Street Bombay.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1938

Bose Answers Wardha Critics

Organisation And Discipline First

No Parliamentary Conventions & Democratic Procedures For Nation In Bondage

CALCUTTA, July 30.

The value of discipline in public life was emphasised by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, defending the action of the Congress Working Committee in regard to the C. P. Ministerial affairs, in opening the fourth session of the Howrah District Students' Conference at Howrah Hall to-night.

MISLEADING CRITICISM

Mr. Bose urged the public not to be misled by press criticisms of the Working Committee's decision in this regard. He had been surprised to find that while commenting upon the Working Committee's decision, various newspapers had raised questions of parliamentary convention and democratic procedure.

"Drawing-room Politics"

In reply to these criticisms, Mr. Bose pointed out that it was all very well to talk of such conventions and procedures in countries, which had attained independence. He would ask these critics to answer the question "has India attained independence so that it can indulge in the luxury of democratic procedures and parliamentary conventions." With India still to attain her freedom, the talk of parliamentary conventions and democratic procedures was merely to indulge in "drawing room politics."

Value Of Discipline

They must always remember that they were up against a power, which was well organised and disciplined and they must learn to appreciate the value of organisation, if they wanted to achieve success in the struggle of national emancipation. He hoped that they would have no occasion to complain against leadership in C. P. in future. Mr. Bose urged the students to be well-organised and well-disciplined as on them depended the future of the country.

Mr. Humayun Kabir, M.L.A. presided over the conference.—A. P.

BANK OFFICIALS SENT TO JAIL

Alleged Cheating And Criminal Breach Of Trust

CALCUTTA, July 30.

Mr. Dinesh Chaudhury Statistical Officer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway and formerly Chairman, B. N. R. Employees' Urban Bank, Mr. Kamakshya Banerjee, Secretary of the Bank and Mr. Suresh Chakravarty were sentenced by Mr. S. N. Sen, Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, to three years and six months' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs 1,000, in default six months' imprisonment, one year's imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 250, in default one month's imprisonment and three years and six months' imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500 in default three months' imprisonment respectively for conspiracy and criminal breach of trust in respect of three separate amounts of bank money to the extent of Rs. 3,11,000; Rs. 3,10,000; and Rs. 87,000.

The accused were further convicted along with another person for conspiracy to cheat a share broker in respect of Rs. 1,00,000 and separate sentences were awarded, which will run concurrently with the sentences in the former case.—United Press.

FOR BENEFIT OF HINDU PILGRIMS

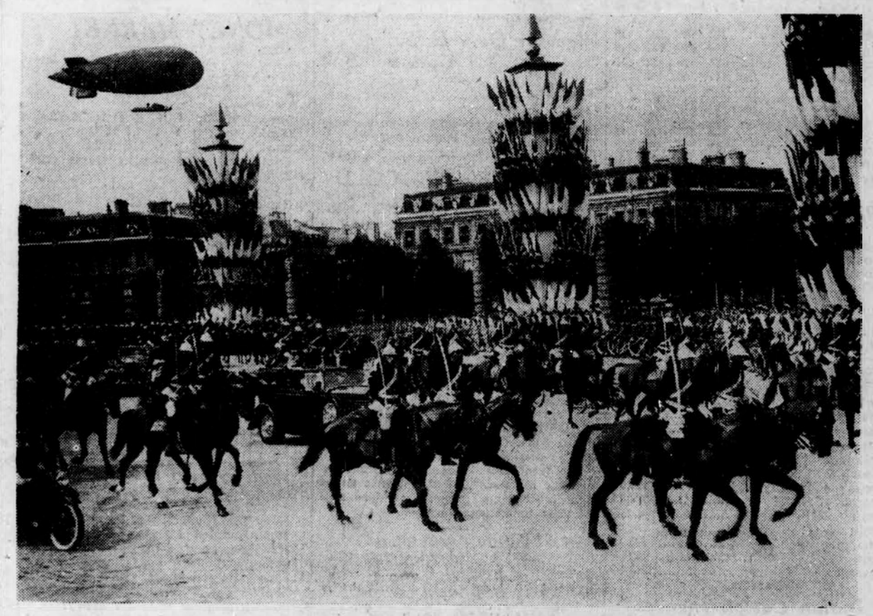
G. I. P. Railway To Run Special Train

SIMLA, July 31.

The G. I. P. Railway recently announced a conducted tour to places of Hindu pilgrimage and sight-seeing interest in North and East-India from September 3 to October 2, 1938. They have now followed this up by another special train for the benefit of the Jain community.

This train has been scheduled to start from Bombay on October 16, 1938 on a forty days' tour, during which period it will visit, amongst other places Antarisksha Parashnath at Akola, Pawapuri and Nalanda at Baktiarpur, Azimganj, Calcutta, Giridh (Ssmetshikar), Patna, Benares, Hastinapur, Delhi, Agra, and Sanchi, returning to Bombay on November 25, 1938.

The programme has been so drawn up as to enable the pilgrims to witness the Shri Mahavir Nirvana Utsav at Pawapuri on Divali day and to be present at Calcutta on Kartiki Purnima.—United Press.



During their recent visit to Paris the King and Queen of England were recipients of tumultuous welcome from the populace. Accompanied by President Lebrun of France and Mme. Lebrun, they made the four-mile drive through decorated streets to the Quai d'Orsay Palace. PHOTO SHOWS THE PROCESSION PASSING THROUGH THE CROWDED STREETS ESCORTED BY CAVALRY. AN ARMY DIRIGIBLE FLIES OVERHEAD.

Coimbatore Strike Called Off

Parties Agree To Reference Of Dispute To Private Arbitration

MADRAS, July 30.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, M.L.A. (Central), informed Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour, Madras, this morning to say that the workers of Radhakrishna Mills, Coimbatore, have resumed work to-day.

The management and the workers have accepted the suggestion put forward by the Minister to refer the dispute to private arbitration.—United Press.

Mr. Chandrakant Motilal Jagabhai who has donated Rs. 25,000 to the King Emperor Anti-Tuberculosis Fund in memory of his father Seth Motilal Harilal Jagabhai.

Solution Of Match Factory Deadlock

No 'Victimisation' Pending Findings Of Court Of Inquiry

MADRAS, July 30.

A solution of the strike in the Western India Match Factory has now been found.

A court of enquiry to enquire into the dispute between the workers and the management has been appointed by the Government of Madras, both parties having agreed to refer their case to the same. Khan Bahadur Javad Husain, Collector of Madras will form the court of enquiry.

Pending the findings of the court the management of the Factory have agreed to take back without victimisation all workers who report themselves for duty within a fortnight or other reasonable time.—United Press.

(Continued from col. 7)

Hindu Raj. Unless they were cured of this intoxication voluntarily, the country could not but suffer and British Raj would remain intact.—United Press

Muslim League's Reply To Congress

Reiteration Of Demand For Recognition: Sub-Committee's Draft Approved

NEW DELHI, July 31.

THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE HAD BEFORE IT THE DRAFT REPLY TO THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S LETTER, PREPARED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY IT YESTERDAY, WHEN IT RESUMED ITS SITTING THIS MORNING.

AFTER A CLOSE SCRUTINY OF THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER, THE WORKING COMMITTEE APPROVED OF THE TEXT OF THE REPLY.

It is understood that the letter, which runs to nearly half a dozen pages, is highly critical of the position now taken up by the Congress 'vis-a-vis' the League, and refutes all the points raised in the Congress President's letter concerning the difficulties in the way of negotiating with the League for a communal settlement on a basis of complete equality and to the exclusion of other political organisations of the Muslims.

ECHO OF LUCKNOW PACT

It is believed that the letter emphasises that the position now adopted by the Congress is a deviation from the original one. It emphatically asserts that the Congress entered into a pact with the League in 1916 on a basis of equality and this position continued upto 1935, when the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad talks were held. It fails to understand what has happened since then to warrant the Congress to say that it could not regard the League as the sole representative political organisation of the Moslems and treat it on a different level from other Moslem organisations, such as the Jamiat-ul-Ulema and the Ahrar Party, which have, it is pointed out, comparatively negligible following among the Moslems The wisdom of the Congress in placing the League and other Moslem organisations in the same category is doubted.

It is further understood that the letter does not mention anything about the continuation or termination of the negotiations for the settlement of the Hindu-Moslem question.

It is learnt that the correspondence between the Presidents of the League and the Congress will be released as soon as possible.

Publicity And Propaganda Committee

The Working Committee appointed a Propaganda and Publicity Committee consisting of Maulana Shaukat Ali, Colonel Rahman and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary of the League.

It also appointed a committee to raise funds consisting of Raja of Mahmudabad (convener), Sir Currimbhai Ebrahim, Nawab Sahib of Mamdot, Raja of Pripur Nawab Ismail Khan, Khan Saadullah Khan, Mr. Jamal Mohd, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Nawab of Dacca, Mr Ahmed Isphahani, Mushraf Hussain, Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla, Sardar Mohamad Nawaz Khan, Mr. Shahid Shurawardy, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mr. S. A. Aziz Mr. Ashiq, Mr. Raza Imam, Lady Imam. Syed Abdul Rauf Shah, Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan, Mr. Abubakar Beg Mohd, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy and Sardar Aurangzeb Khan.

With the exception of Mr. Jinnah and Raja of Mahmudabad who will stay here for three or four days, other members of the Working Committee are leaving for their respective places either to-night or to-morrow. Mr. Jinnah will proceed to Simla to attend the Assembly session there.—A. P.

"League, An All-India Body"

NEW DELHI, July 30.

"Settlement or no settlement, we must remember that unless we are sufficiently organised and strong, no pact is worth more than a scrap of paper. Any such pact would meet the same fate which the Belgian Neutrality Pact was destined for."

Thus declared Mr. Mohomed Ali Jinnah while addressing a crowded meeting held here this evening under the auspices of the local Muslim League. About five thousand attended, and the speakers included the Raja of Muhammadabad, Moulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Malik Barkat Ali.

LEAGUE, ALL-INDIA BODY

Mr. Jinnah declared that the Muslim League was an All-India organisation which was prepared to negotiate for a settlement with any organisation, however strong. They were organised, and if the eight crores of Muslims were prepared to stand at the call of the League, he was certain, that they would have a settlement of all their differences in no time. He wanted them, therefore, to develop strength in order to maintain intact any pact between the League and the Congress.

NOT A PERSONAL TRIBUTE

Referring to the enthusiasm shown by the audience towards himself, Mr. Jinnah declared that it was not so much a personal tribute to himself as an acknowledgment of the leadership of the Muslim League.

They had to live in the country with honour and if any community or party tried to interfere with their liberty they were prepared to fight and even die for their rights.

"INTOXICATED WITH POWERS."

He made a reference to the Congress High Command, who, he said, were intoxicated with small powers. They had mistaken it for

(Continued in Col 5)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE CALENDAR*

ANSON, THIS WHOLE THING SOUNDS CONFUSED---WHY DID YOU HAVE DEBNEY GO TO THE GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF YOU ?
HE KNOWS THEM WELL--- THE WAR OFFICE NEVER HEARD OF ME!
WHY HAVEN'T YOU HEARD FROM THE GOVERNMENT SINCE THEN ? AND HAS ALL THIS GOT ANY CONNECTION WITH YOUR RACE TRACK TROUBLE ?
I CAN'T FIGURE THAT OUT---HMMM, WHO CAN THAT BE ?
RING!!
THIS YOU, DEBNEY ?---WHAT ? WHAT'S HAPPENED ?
LYMAN ANDERSON
THIEVES, ANSON ! --- THEY STOLE THE PLANS FOR THE RIFLE--- AND THE CALENDAR !
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